

department will
ur usual high
undone to pro
choicest stock
and Children's
ed by us. Our
piled high with
s of the past tw
ce of our heavy
Suits at closing

htels.

New
Moulding,
and LUM-
Description.

Atlanta, Ga.

NS,

C

O

A

M

E

ND C. R. R.

ING, Sec'y and Treas.

poly Co.,

alers in
inery, Tools,
ings and Brass
or Corrugated
oping, Wood-

discounts.

GA.

Order are
designers
our com-
cute them

in proper
and it out
eight of
given the
ance.

nit for
y wit-
ents-
ness.
Lovely

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART.
Pages 1 to 6.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.

Did you catch the echo? "We Are In It" beyond the shadow of a doubt. Do you have the least conception of a real genuine bargain? Do you appreciate the purchasing power of your mighty dollar? If you do, make our great stores the destination of your proposed purchases.

TO THE TRADING PUBLIC
OF THIS GREAT CITY.

Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Tokio respond to our great wants in furnishing America with those beautiful and exquisite figured Dress Silks which please the eye and satisfies the tastes of the fastidious women searching for a pretty and stylish suit for spring. We have opened during the past week 139 pieces, every piece a "Beauty Bright." Now you know around town they ask all the way up to \$1.50 per yard for these selfsame goods. We are going to sell all the Silks of this description bought in Atlanta, and down, down they go to 89 cents per yard, and of course

"WE ARE IN IT."

Black Goods.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

All of B. Priestley's celebrated goods, every fabric known to the consumer is here displayed in great variety.

To those who

WEAR MOURNING.

We have these specials in fine weaves which must meet your desires for spring wear.

B. Priestley's celebrated Tamise at \$1.59, worth \$2.50.

B. Priestley's famous Silk Clarette at \$1.23, worth \$1.75.

B. Priestley's renowned Silk Bengaline at \$1.25, worth \$2.

B. Priestley's extra fine wool Tamise at \$1.09, worth \$1.50.

B. Priestley's superior Silk Bengaline at 89c, worth \$1.25.

B. Priestley's Dots and Spots and Stripes and Polkas in all the finer grades of woollens are now on exhibition at prices 25 per cent lower than any other Atlanta concern.

Dress Goods.

Stop! Think what you are doing, and don't go against your interest. We have just received some of the most exquisite Parisian novelty Suits ever shown in any market. The

Active, alert and ever energetic beats the pulse of this mammoth business. Always progressive, ever abreast of the times, studying what to buy and how to please, till now, in our modest mien we, springlike, salute you and say COME. Ten thousand bargains royally await your presence.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.

styles are the latest and cannot be duplicated, \$25, \$35 and \$50.

And for an inexpensive suit, say \$6 to \$15, they are all here, representing all shades, designs and weaves. You cannot fail to be suited in our Dress Goods department.

Second Grand Opening of Spring Dress Goods Tomorrow.

200 pieces novelty check Suits, new and stylish, at 98c, real value, \$1.25.

35 French pattern Combination Suits by Saturday's express, Turkish Rings, Polka Dot, Boucle, Camel's Hair, Stripe Bourette and Tufted Novelty effects. For elegance of design and beauty in shading, they surpass anything ever shown in Atlanta.

Tomorrow

We offer 196 pieces 45-inch imported colored Henriettas, standard price the world over \$1, at only 75c a yard. At retail only.

All wool 40-inch Camel's Hair Plaids cheap at \$1, only 75c per yard.

5,000 yards Gray Beige mixtures, all wool 38 inches wide, only 48c a yard.

Gloves.

Easter's indispensable offerings in all their excellence and beauty, perfectness in fit and variety of shades.

Our 4-button undressed Kid at 75c per pair, is a most charming quality and pleases everywhere.

Our 8-button Suede at \$1.25 is cut down to 75c, which guarantees large sales from this number.

Our \$1 Lacing Glove is perfect in every detail; fits exquisitely, wears well and pleases all.

Our \$1 Biarritz Glove is a treasure to shopping people; "never wears out"; the price is an object.

Our \$1.50 dressed Kids furnish every imaginable tint; here you can match the shade of your Easter suit.

All Gloves matched and fitted to the hand by our expert Glove salesladies.

Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons.

The three above departments are replete with all the season's pretty novelties; offering to the shrewd purchaser everything which can please the want of every buyer. Tomorrow many new things will be shown at prices away under any competition. Come and see what we are doing at these counters.

Hosiery Man Has Something to Say.

250 dozen ladies' lightweight fast black Hose, Louise Hermsdorf dye; guaranteed stainless or money refunded; 25c, worth 40c.

50 dozen ladies' black silk Hose; Saturday \$1, Monday 50c.

100 dozen ladies' onyx dye, fast black, lisle thread Hose, Murillo rib, cluster rib, Michael Angelo and Richelieu rib, 50c; worth 65c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

BARGAINS!

One lot Figured China Silks at 25c yard; never before offered in this market under 45c.

One lot Fancy All-wool Plaid Dress Goods, full 36 inches wide, Spring Styles, reduced from 30c to 15c yard.

Our Challies are noted for their beauty; we imported them direct from Sheurr, Rott et Cie of Paris, France. They have never been offered by us for less than 65c; your choice, now, at 50c yard.

2,500 yards fine all-wool 38-inch Colored Serges. Atlanta's universal retail price for these goods is 60c a yard; tomorrow they are, with us, 38c.

One lot Men's and Boys' Linen-bosom Unlaundried Shirts; sizes are broken and quantity small; they were 50c each, tomorrow they are 15c each.

10,000 yards Standard Dress Prints, choice Spring Styles, at 3 1/2c a yard.

One lot Solid Colored Evening Shades China Silks at 27c; never before offered by us for less than 42c.

9 pieces Cashmere-finish Alexander Black Dress Silks will be offered at \$1.12 1/2; the peer of any \$2 Silk in the market.

45-inch all-wool imported Spring-weight Serges, worth an even dollar a yard, as a grand special at 55c yard.

A lot of Turkey-red Table Damask at 15c a yard.

250 pieces choice 30-inch American Satines at 6 1/2c yard; worth 12 1/2c.

500 pair of Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Hand-turned Button Shoes; everybody says they are \$5 Shoes; our price, this week, only \$2.50.

One lot 27-inch Fancy-figured China Silks will be offered at the astounding price of 49c; you can't approach them anywhere under 75c.

10,000 yards, more or less, of Remnants of White India Linen at 3 1/2c yard.

A lot of shelf-worn Genuine French Satines, worth 35c a yard, at 10c.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday morning we will sell Wamsutta Seconds, full yard wide, at 6 1/2c yard.

On Tuesday morning we close all of our Zephyrs at 3 1/2c per ounce.

One case 40-inch Imported Camel's Hair Dress Goods, the 75c sort, at 45c yard.

Pears' Celebrated Toilet Soap at 8c per cake.

5,000 yards Black China Dress Silks, 22 inches wide, will be sold at 52c per yard; no explanation of where they were born given; come over.

150 dozen 40-inch all-linen Tied-Fringe Damask Towels at 10c each.

On Bargain Counter, tomorrow, we will offer a grand bargain in Gingham at 5c.

One lot short lengths Cheviot Shirtings, truly worth 15c yard, at 8c.

1,000 pair Men's Congress and Lace Shoes at \$1 a pair.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall St.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.

50 dozen Gents' black lisle thread half Hose; full regular made; yesterday 50c; tomorrow 25c.

100 dozen boys 1 and 1 rib, fast black bicycle Hose; warranted not to crock; 25c, worth 40c.

150 dozen ladies' fancy cotton Hose, boot pattern, with colored tops; Saturday 40c; Monday 20c.

200 dozen gents' fast black half Hose, light, medium and heavy weight; French and English make; 25c, worth 40c.

BARGAINS IN SHOES THIS WEEK.

1,000 pairs men's Shoes, congress and lace, at \$1.

627 pairs ladies' Dongola kid button boots at \$1.

439 pairs misses' goat springheel Shoes, 11 to 2, at \$1.

337 pairs children's dongola kid springheel Shoes 8 to 10; at \$1.

733 pairs ladies' French Dongola kid button boots at \$1.60, reduced from \$2.50.

423 pairs ladies' French kid button boots, hand-sewed at \$2.50, regular price \$5.

319 pairs men's fine calf Shoes, congress and lace, strictly custom-made, warranted, at \$2.50, reduced from \$4.

Ladies' French Dongola kid button boots, Ziegler Bros' make, at \$1.95, sold by other dealers at \$3.50.

128 pairs Miller & Ober's fine French calf Shoes at \$4, worth \$8, Monday only

1,000 pairs ladies' Dongola kid and genuine pebble goat, lace Shoe at \$1, regular price \$2.25.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

Men's fine puff bosom Shirts at \$1.25, worth \$2.50.

Men's fancy striped dress Shirts at 98c, worth \$2.

Men's fancy worked Night Robes 50c, regular 75c quality.

Men's 4-ply linen Collars 10c. The match of any 20c collar in the city.

Men's well-made, pattern-cut Drawers, Monday special at 15c.

Men's all linen 4-ply Cuffs, will be sold at 19c, worth 35c.

Men's light-weight canton Drawers, just the correct thing, 25c pair.

Men's unlaundried Shirts, broken sizes, 15c, worth 50c.

Boys' unlaundried Shirts, all linen bosom 15c, worth 50c.

"We are the people" on

Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists.

250 doz. of these excellent Waists for the boys, in all ages, sizes and designs, sold at 89c. No restriction as to quantity, ages or patterns. We repeat, did you catch the echo? Of course "we are in it."

Up Stairs Bargains.

750 pairs Lace Curtains, tape bordered, worth \$1.75 pair, at only 98c.

Natural wood Curtain Poles, brass trimmings, put up for 39c each.

9 dozen Outing Cloth Blazers at \$1.23, real value \$2.

Tailormade, all wool Blazers, with cord and drops, at \$1.98 each.

10,000 yards Curtain Scrim at 5c a yard.

7 pieces fine Persian Drapery at 10c a yard.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.

Ours is no catch-penny concern. The foundation stone of our business house is honesty. We never advertise an untruth. We never advertise a brand of goods we have not. We want your business and with it your confidence and esteem. Every day this week our Bargain Counters will be changed. It will pay you to call often.

39 pairs Portieres worth \$4.50 at only \$1.98 pair. Closing out entire stock of Cloth Capes at 50 cts. on the dollar.

New lot Children's and Misses' Reefers, \$1.25.

Special offering in Lace and Silk Capes, all styles, \$3.75 to \$35.

1,000 Ladies' Calico Waists at 39c each.

190 Ladies' Calico Wrappers at 98c each.

Special offering in Ladies' ready-made Dresses.

Linens.

HOUSEKEEPERS' BARGAINS.

10 pieces Bleached Table Damask worth 75c, at only 35c a yard.

20 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask at 31c a yard, never offered by any house for less than 50c.

100 dozen fine Huck Towels, large size, 45 inches long, at 20c; cheap at 35c.

100 extra quality 12-4 Quilts, truly worth \$1.75, at only \$1.21.

Soiled lot genuine Marseilles Quilts, some in lot worth as high as \$5, as a hummer at \$2.50.

White Goods.

We have the best selected stock of fine White Goods in the south. You can find any style and price in Nainsook, Lawns, Linens, Swiss, Dimities, Piques, Cambrics, etc, at our immense department.

Muslin Underwear.

1 lot ladies' Skirts, slightly soiled, plain hem, worth 50c, at 25c each.

1 lot ladies' Skirts, cluster tucks, worth 65c, at 39c.

20 dozen ladies' extra fine Cambric Skirts, hemstitched, two cluster of tucks, at \$1.98c, worth \$3.50.

10 dozen ladies' Chemises, corded band, at 40c, nice quality muslin and well made.

6 dozen ladies' fine cambric Chemises, deep lace yoke, worth \$1, as a leader for Monday at 75c.

1 lot ladies' muslin Drawers, tucks and cambric ruffle, cheap at 75c, at only 40c.

10 dozen ladies' fine Drawers, handsome Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, at only \$1.21. You will be surprised, they are truly \$2.25 value.

1 lot ladies' gowns, Mother Hubbard yoke, handsomely trimmed, 98c.

At \$1.35—The most beautiful Gown you ever saw, pointed yoke, hemstitched, embroidery and excellent finish.

Handsome line of Bridal Sets, they were \$10 and \$12.50, now at \$8 a set.

We have not yet the third largest store in the United States nor do we claim an imperial title in Dry Goods fame, but where can you find a more superb and magnificent array of Dress Goods and Silks than at our stores. Having unlimited facilities we have culled from the European and American markets the acme of perfection in styles and fabrics. Exclusive designs that can't be shown elsewhere.

J. M. High & Co.

GEORGIA'S RAILROADS.

The Railway Problem in Its Full Development in this State.

Magnificent Showing for the Empire State of the South.

LEADS THE UNION IN RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Complete Railroad Map of the Actual and Prospective Railroads in the State—5,000 Miles of Track.

The railroads of Georgia are a great object of well-worn study of every one interested in the transportation problem. Here we have developed most of the factors of the problem, in construction, organization and operation. We see lines built in the first years of the century, and we see lines built in the last years of the century. We have great combinations grouped in a system through which a number of short, scattered lines are scattered. We have railroads controlled by bondholders, and we have a line over 300 miles, built by subscription and private mortgage. We have railroads owned by private corporations and public carriers, and we have one the property of the state. We have seen a line operated by the state through good and bad administrations, and we have seen the result controlled by all sorts and conditions of men, from the enterprising genius, who started out to build a railroad 100 miles long with no greater capital than a crate of bacon and \$50 in cash, to the railway magnate, who controlled millions of dollars and thousands of miles of track.

The Railroads and the Public.
The relations between the railroads and the public have been considered here by discussion and by experiment. The principle of government regulation was first put in practice in the United States by Georgia, and her success in this line has exercised a powerful influence on the legislation of the country. The tendency toward combination has nowhere been more profoundly discussed, and nowhere there a finer opportunity for observing operation of this economic principle than in Georgia.

Effect of Regulation.
Where there is a better opportunity for studying the effect of government regulation on the prosperity of the railroads and the development of the country. The significant fact is brought out that under intelligent regulation, without interference with the autonomy of the corporations, railroads have increased in mileage more rapidly in Georgia than in any other state of the union. At the same time the resources of the adjacent country have developed faster than those of any other southern state. Although certain portions of Alabama are shown prodigious developments in iron and coal, Georgia, on the whole, is ahead of her sister state, if we may judge from the tax returns. Her growth, especially within the last few years, has taken the happy form of diffused wealth; and the small districts, which were hitherto left far behind by the cities and towns, have taken on a new life and a new spirit of progress, by methods hopelessly independent. Among other influences, the interstate commerce law, which is one of the results of the Georgia commission's appearance, has contributed no little to this happy result. Ever since the small towns were put in position to get through nearly the same as the cities, by the aid of the interstate commerce law, there has been a brightening up of small communities, and a growth pari passu with the cities.

In the matter of construction we have had all the experience that a varied topography will furnish. Some of our roads run 100 miles in nearly a straight line, with hardly a perceptible out or in, while others course round rocky hills and plunge through long tunnels. Like most parts of the country, we have tried the narrow gauge and found it wanting.

The Convicts as Railroad Builders.
The railroads of the state were built by both the convict and labor, and we have a valuable example of the possibilities of penal servitude applied to the development of the state's resources. Of the 5,000 miles of track, 1,000 were built by convicts, under the control of lessees. We have seen railroad construction powerfully stimulated by the necessity of lessees to keep the convicts employed. In several cases a firm of lessees, feeding several hundred men, has been moved virtually to shoulder a new railroad, the bonds of which would not have been floated otherwise.

The convicts are not all employed on railroads, and the experience of the past ten years leads to the consideration of what might be done by these or the misdemeanor convicts to improve the country roads.

A Peculiar Idea.
There is hardly a phase of the railroad question which has not been well considered in Georgia. An old charter perpetuates the idea of fifty years ago, that a railroad might be used as a turnpike, for the accommodation of any man who might desire to drive a train over it. The right to open its line to the public and let Tom, Dick and Harry run trains over it, is granted to the Georgia Railroad Company, and the right to control the schedule of such trains is expressly reserved to the owners of the roadbed. It is said that General Toombs believed this to be the solution of the railroad problem, and I understand that a few railroad men still hold this position.

The relations of railroad companies and their employees have not been painfully tried here as elsewhere. There have been few strikes and less agitation of the labor question on Georgia railroads than in other parts of the country; but it is to be hoped that this is due to the fact that railroad men in the state have been the bitter struggle they have seen at a distance, and have learned to settle their differences on a just basis without protracted strife.

All Roads Lead to Georgia.
The situation of Georgia on the Atlantic coast, lying in the natural course of the short routes from the Mississippi valley and the northwest to the sea, offers a fine example of the effect which topography and sea water have upon the transportation lines of the country. It is said that in the first years of railroads, the prophetic eye of John C. Calhoun saw the

the sea, nearly 400 miles less than the Kansas City line to New York. Singularly enough, the East Tennessee and connections will show exactly the same mileage from Kansas City to Brunswick when the Rome and Decatur is completed. The distance to Savannah and Port Royal will not be five miles more or less than that to Port Royal and Charleston. The Louisville and Nashville railroad furnishes a third and the Georgia Pacific a fourth line west. To the Ohio valley and the great lakes we have an air-line and several longer ones. To the eastern metropolis and depot of manufactures we have, along the Appalachian chain, four distinct railroads—the East Tennessee, the Richmond and Danville, the Seaboard Air-Line and the Atlantic Coast Line.

Georgia the Center of a Southern System.
The Georgia railroads exhibit also a somewhat sectional aspect, or more properly speaking, a patriotic aspect, looking to the development of their home country. This state is the focal point of a great system, which reaches to the manufacturing region of the eastern United States, to the middle of the Ohio valley, and to the great agricultural region beyond the Mississippi. With the declared purpose of confining its operations to the territory this side of the Ohio river, it has entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the great system against the lines north of the Ohio, to the middle of the Ohio valley, and to the south Atlantic coast part of the exports and part of the cross-country business which has heretofore gone by the northern routes.

This system, if by location sectional, is not sectional in an offensive sense; for it transfers business at the Ohio river upon terms more liberal than any yet made by the roads beyond. Of this statement the Georgia melon crop is evidence. The roads this side of the Ohio have hauled that business and borne the initial expense for 8 mills per ton mile, though the roads beyond, with no expense but the hauling of the cars, have refused to make melon rates approximating this basis.

This Georgia combination has so far succeeded in its purpose that the Pennsylvania system of the country, the Pennsylvania giant, which has heretofore imposed its own terms on connecting lines.

The current maps of Georgia are nearly all inaccurate, and none of them are complete as to railroads. The post route map is the only accurate one I have seen. The map printed herewith shows the railroads of Georgia in operation and those under construction to date. Some of the projected lines which appear to be best assured are also given. The single line is the county boundary, the light double line is the road in operation, the cross line represents that under construction.

Georgia or neighboring South Carolina ports offer the best advantages. The zone of attraction for cotton from the Atlantic ports reaches across Georgia and Alabama into Mississippi. For timber the territory of Savannah, Darien and Brunswick reaches across the state into the edge of Alabama, and southward into Florida.

Cotton, timber and naval stores have built up west-bound lines which pour their exports into our seaport towns. Savannah takes toll on 1,000,000 bales of cotton, nearly all the naval stores and a share of the lumber. Darien and Brunswick get some naval stores and nearly 200,000 bales of cotton.

Our Friend the Sea.
The sea seems to have drawn near to us for our help. We have several great lines to the west, and they are all seaward. The line to Kansas City, when completed through Georgia, will show a distance of 1,143 miles

construction, and the broken or dotted line shows the projected railroads.

The Roads in Detail.
The different railroads are here enumerated and summarized:

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD SYSTEM.
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. 90
Northeastern railroad. 39
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Hartwell division. 10
Roswell branch. 10
Georgia Pacific. 64
Corvinton and Macon. 106

Total mileage of the West Point Terminal system in Georgia, 2,425.
Savannah to Florida line. 120
Waycross to Chattahoochee. 162
Thomasville to Albany. 58
Point to Thomasville. 27
The Monticello (12) and Junction divisions (5). 17
Brunswick and Western railroad. 171

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. 137
The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. 3
The Louisville and Nashville. 140

This company owns a half interest in the Georgia railroad, and carries with it the control of the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Its effectual mileage is, therefore, 137, 204, 87—229 miles.
Total mileage of the West Point Terminal, the Plant system and the Louisville and Nashville in Georgia, 3,130.

THE GEORGIA SOUTHERN SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Georgia Southern and Florida. 177
The Macon and Birmingham. 97
Completed mileage. 274
The branch from Tifton to Thomasville is under construction, and the Macon and Atlantic is so far bound out by contract that it is likely to be built by the contractors to save themselves. These two within the state limits will add about 212 miles, making 486 for the system.

THE SAVANNAH, AMERICUS AND MONTGOMERY.
Lyons to Chattahoochee river. 150
The Georgia Southern and Florida. 177
Completed. 120

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Chattahoochee Southern. 35
The Alabama Midland. 28
The Alabama Great Southern. 104
The Atlanta and Florida. 80
The Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville. 80
The Columbus Southern. 88
The Dover and Statesboro. 10
The East and West Railroad. 92
The Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern. 67
The Georgia Midland. 10
The Louisville and Nashville. 10
The Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff. 29
The Marietta and North Georgia. 29

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT TERMINAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING:
The Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Augusta and Savannah. 50
Easton branch. 38
Savannah and Brunswick. 120
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama. 69
Atlanta division. 103
Bruna Vista and Ellaville. 64
Eden and Americus to Lyons. 63
Union County branch. 15
Augusta and Knoxville. 15
Wrightsville and Tennille. 35
Columbia and Rome. 76
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. 149
Rome railroad. 29
Georgia railroad. 87
Atlanta and West Point. 87

MISCELLANEOUS.
Total in operation. 4,588
If we add the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, nearing completion. 120
We have a total mileage of. 4,708

The Total Mileage.

This includes no sidetrack. There are 4,708 miles of main line in Georgia, if we include the Georgia, Carolina and Northern. The sidetrack is included in the reports of the comptroller general, the Georgia railroad commission and the interstate commerce commission. The reports to the railroad commission showed 466 miles of sidetrack in Georgia on June 30, 1888. Since then the Central has built its second track from Atlanta to Hapeville, and a good deal of sidetrack has been laid on the Eden and Americus, the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Empire and Dublin, the Macon and Birmingham, the Waycross Air-Line, the Albany, Florida and Northern, the Columbus Southern and several other lines. The total of sidetracks in the state today is not less than 500 miles. With this the total completed mileage of the state is 5,208. If we include the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, which is nearing completion, it will be 5,208.

The sidetracks add largely to the mileage of the Terminal system. The roads now included in the Central system had 200 miles in 1880, the East Tennessee had 83, and the Richmond and Danville 36. The total of 325 added to the main line of the Terminal system gives it a total of 2,750 miles of track in Georgia—a little more than half the entire mileage of the state.

The Western and Atlantic railroad returned 31.57 miles of sidetrack, and the Plant system 77.45.

Three Systems Own 3,500 Miles.
With their sidetracks, the three great railway systems of Georgia, the Terminal, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Plant system, own 3,500 of the 5,208 miles in operation. Of the rest, 454 miles are owned by two independent systems, the Georgia Southern and the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, which will either attain considerable strength of their own, or become integral parts of some larger combination. The miscellaneous roads only comprise 1,238 miles, or less than one-fourth of the mileage of the state. From this the 102 miles, including sidetrack, of the Marietta and North Georgia may be fairly deducted, for that road has become a part of the line from Atlanta to Knoxville. The Georgia Midland, with 103, and the Columbus Southern, with 88 miles, form the nucleus of another combination, and may be withdrawn

that gap, with the completion of the work which the Waycross Air-Line has in hand will make a continuous line, almost straight as the crow flies, from Atlanta to Waycross. If the Atlanta and Florida and the Waycross Air-Line should combine and connect their track, they would have the shortest route from Atlanta to Florida. This means, also, the shortest route from Cincinnati, Chattanooga or points beyond. On the way it would cross the Central, the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, and at Waycross, it would connect with the whole Plant system. The situation of those two railroads seems to invite effort. If their owners should get together and make a united effort, they ought not to be serious trouble in raising the money necessary to build the connecting link. There is every reason to believe that the Plant system would welcome a short line from Waycross to Atlanta. It is said that Mr. Plant has an understanding with the Central railroad by which it is mutually agreed that the two systems will keep hands off each other's territory; but it is not to be supposed that he would put any obstacles in the way of a new line which would be a valuable feeder for his system. Whatsoever influence could be brought to bear by the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery would no doubt be in favor of the new line. The Atlanta and Florida the Macon and Birmingham and the Georgia Southern shortest route from Atlanta to Florida.

pendent line from Atlanta to Macon, and there is no reason why those mutually profitable relations should be broken off. With these connections the new line from Atlanta to Waycross would be one of the best situated in the south. The 244 miles of road between here and Waycross would traverse a number of the best agricultural counties, and would penetrate the widest, unbroken pine forest in Georgia. A single sawmill often builds ten miles of railroad to reach its own timber. The lower end of the line would be richly sustained by lumber freight, and the upper would do a heavy cotton business. The prospect for business along the line is inviting, and the saving of time and distance, with good connections all along, would insure a heavy through traffic.

The line could be extended to Brunswick by a combination with the South Brunswick Terminal Company, which owns fine wharves and has built sixteen miles of miles of road to Waycross. It is only thirty-five miles from Waycross to the southern terminus of the Waycross Air-Line.

Thus the building of thirty-five miles more would give Atlanta an independent route to the sea, with fine terminal facilities at the port.

But a competitive route would be established when the road reached Waycross, for the Brunswick and Western would be glad to get a sixty-mile haul on a large share of the up-country cotton.

[Note.—The information in the above concerning the Waycross Air-Line was gleaned from a letter received some days ago from Mr. L. Johnson, its proprietor. The following telegram from him was received since the above was written:
WAYCROSS, Ga., March 18.—Twenty-five miles are in operation between Waycross and Nichols, and right of way secured to Douglas and partly graded. Contract for construction and first mile being graded from Waycross to St. Mary's. It appears from this that the Waycross Air-Line is rapidly pushing toward its destination at St. Mary's, where it has ample water front for docks.

The Augusta and West Florida.
Another interesting possibility is the Augusta and West Florida. The Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff railroad is completed from Midville, in Burke county, to Swainsboro, in Emanuel. In connection with this, Mr. Jesse Thompson, of Augusta, has partially built a line from Augusta to Midville. These two pieces of road are not far from the direct line between Augusta and Thomasville. At the other end of the proposed line, the Georgia Southern and Florida has 100 hands and twenty miles at work on the branch from Tifton to Thomasville. This is in the direction of Augusta. With the completion of the railroad from Augusta to Red Bluff, in Montgomery county, there will remain a gap of eighty miles between that point and Tifton. This would seem to be the natural connection, but so far the published plans of the projectors seem to look to an independent line, distinct from the Thomasville branch of the Georgia Southern and Florida. It is stated that the Central Trust Company, of New York, has accepted the office of trustee for the bondholders of the Augusta and West Florida. The directors of the road are prominent and successful business men, and the people of Augusta and Thomasville have much confidence in the success of the enterprise.

The Albany, Florida and Northern.
The Albany, Florida and Northern is a short road with a long name. Its track runs from Albany to Cordele, where connection is made with the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road for Savannah, and with the Georgia Southern and Florida for Macon. The charter is tied in the middle and loose at both ends. Southward it looks toward Bainbridge, and to the northeast it points toward Augusta. The extension of this road twenty-five miles further to Hawkinsville would connect with short lines which cover the distance between Albany and Augusta—the Albany, Florida and Northern, the Empire and Dublin, the Wrightsville and Tennille and the Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville. The route is pretty direct to Hawkinsville, but from there it is somewhat circuitous, and a good deal longer than a new line would be. The Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville is a narrow gauge and the Wrightsville and Tennille is operated by the Central system. It would be possible to go on figuring combinations till all the roads in the state had been assembled into systems, but suffice it to say that the tendency toward aggregation is everywhere apparent.

As to the Coming Systems.
The West Point Terminal and the Plant system have by no means pre-empted all the good railroad property in Georgia. There are 700 or 800 miles which will be valuable for some new system.

That which most occupies the public mind just now is the Georgia Southern system, including the Georgia Southern and Florida, which reaches through the timber region into the orange country; the Macon and Birmingham, which will lay hold on the iron region, and the Macon and Atlantic, under contract to Guyton, Ga., and projected to Point St. George, where

1866

WEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH.

1891

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

DRY GOODS. CARPETS. FURNITURE. SHOES.

In this department we will show this week:

New French Suits, New Camel's Hair Suits, New Cheviot Suits, New French Suitings, New English Homespun, New Scotch Cheviots, New French Challies, New French Henriettas, New Brilliantines. All the above in colors.

N BLACK GOODS

We have now in stock the most exquisite line in Novelties ever shown by us. Also a full and complete stock in Mourning Blacks.

IN SILKS

We have just opened the largest and most varied stock in India Silks ever shown in the city. COME THIS WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ing rate. It began from small things and is now a road 180 miles long, rapidly pushing its way from the Chatahoochee river to Montgomery, to which point Colonel Hawkins says it will be completed within a few months. He writes this: "Construction that he has already secured in Montgomery terminal facilities equal to any in that city. This will make the road 260 miles long, and through trials will be put on from Savannah to Montgomery. The terminus of the road is Lyons, where it meets the Central railroad line from Eden. Under a traffic arrangement which appears to be satisfactory to both parties, through trains are run from Savannah to Birmingham, by way of Lyons, Americus and Columbus, the Central road taking the trains at Americus from the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road. In connection with this road has grown up the Americus Improvement Company, which owns land all along the line of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road. During the past week a dispatch announced that this company had paid out on that date \$50,000 as a semi-annual dividend on its capital stock of \$1,000,000. The earnings were \$302,000, against about half that amount for the preceding eight months.

The Columbus Idea.

During the past ten years the Columbus people have done a good deal of railroad building. They built the Columbus and Rome and it fell into the hands of the Central. Then they undertook the Georgia Midland, and finally the Columbus Southern. Of the two last, Columbus retains control, in the person of Mr. G. G. Gurley.

For awhile the Georgia Midland stopped at Griffin and then went on to McDonough to get an independent connection. Then the East Tennessee road became a part of the West Point Terminal system and the Columbus road was no more independent than before.

Recently the Georgia Midland got control of the Columbus Southern, giving it altogether 191 miles of road, with a good Florida connection at Albany. Now it proposes to build into Atlanta, from McDonough, and connect there with the Robinson system over the Georgia, Carolina and Northern. It will probably cross the Georgia road between Atlanta and Decatur, and then the Atlanta and Northern at Clifton, three miles out. The dotted line showing the route was traced on our map by Major W. S. Greene, the chief engineer.

Mr. G. G. Gurley, president of the Georgia Midland and Gulf, and Major Greene, its chief engineer, hold the same position in the Alabama, Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, whose line is projected from Quincy, Fla., 120 miles through Georgia, by way of Bainbridge, Columbus, Culbert and Florence into Alabama, and through the eastern part of that state by way of Tuskegee to Birmingham. Major Greene says there is a tremendous business for this road in Florida freight, timber, cotton and iron. It will be an outlet for the long line of the Florida Central and Western, and from that road will get an immense amount of business. The projected line is 300 miles long, and Mr. Greene is confident that it will be built.

Somewhat connected with this is the Quitman and Tampa railroad, projected from Quitman, Ga., to Tampa, a distance of 220 miles. Of this Mr. Edward A. Greene is engineer in charge at Quitman. It is proposed to build the road from north through the pine country and into the timber country, where it will connect with the Columbus Southern.

In this whole series Mr. Jordan and Major Greene are interested, and it looks very much as if they had their heads set on building a system of railroads with the Georgia Midland and the Columbus Southern as a nucleus. Major Greene says the projectors of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida road had about made their arrangements for the money to build it when the panic came on, and that the matter has been taken up again, and will be pushed to consummation.

Consolidation and Competition.

The probable tendency

toward combination among the railroads of Georgia, competition has not disappeared. On the contrary, competition is growing up on a grander scale. The formative process has cleared the ground, so that the outside world can see what is here, and new and strong combinations are seeking an entrance into the state.

Combination appears to stimulate builders, both within and without. The rapid growth of systems and the clearing away of miscellaneous lines opens the way for new ones, and attracts the attention of great combinations on the outside. At the same time the people are stirred up within. If there is any word that will stir people to extraordinary exertion it is monopoly. It is this idea that built the Georgia Midland, the Columbus Southern and many other roads I could name. Now we see the Louisville and Nashville, the Seaboard Air-Line and the Knoxville Southern coming into the state to share business with the Terminal. At the same time we see several other combinations in process of formation. We are not wholly in the power of one set of men, and I do not apprehend any dire calamity to follow the present tendency toward consolidation. It is a natural law, as irresistible as the law of demand and supply. Legislation against it is legislation against the tendency of the age. It is a natural law, as irresistible as the law of demand and supply. Legislation against it is legislation against the tendency of the age. It is a natural law, as irresistible as the law of demand and supply. Legislation against it is legislation against the tendency of the age.

W. G. COOPER.

HAYGOOD ON THE MAFIA
We Must Reform Our Courts and Bar Out Criminals.

Horrible in any view of it is the slaughter of the Sicilians believed to be connected with the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy last fall. Nothing in this article, by implication, defends the mob that lynched the miserable man. Mob it was, though very gentlemanly in New Orleans was in it. Lynch law is anarchy. It is abnormal, abhorrent. In a civilized government it cannot long continue. It ought not to be endured any longer. We should remember facts in judging a mob as in judging a criminal. We must not forget the terror as well as the murder by the mob. Hennessy was done to death under the orders of a mob, a secret, oath-bound murder guild, as stealthy, venal, relentless as the Thugs of India. That this infernal order—long the scourge of Sicily—has for years had a branch, or "chapter," in New Orleans has not, for a long time, been doubted by informed people; that it exists in other American cities is hardly to be questioned; that Americans will long endure such a den of imported cobras is unthinkable. And such a thing as the Mafia ought not to be endured any longer on earth, least of all in this country. But somehow there should be law for its extermination. One does not approve or condone lynching when recognizing facts.

The Italian government has "on the hip." Conclusive and satisfactory answer we cannot give. Americans have put to death those who, it is clear, were not convicted by an American court. This is indeed a scandal. It is not enough to say to King Humbert: "We have no confidence in this court; it is corrupt; the jurors are perjurers; they were bribed." We have no business with such courts; we are without excuse for having them; they disgrace us. If we did our duty such courts—little better than the Mafia itself—would cease to exist. Alas, most of our law-abiding people are too busy making or enjoying their money, to trouble about such things as courts. While not excusing the mob that slew the Sicilians, we must, in common justice, remember that the sense of helplessness that came upon the people when they could do nothing to protect themselves, made them men of straw. Under such conditions a whole community may be smitten with insanity.

The New Orleans slaughter set the world talking, declaiming, denouncing, hectoring. The "south" will receive its wonted lecture from the "north." This will be set down to

"southern barbarism." Where this sort of "judging the south" is not born of ignorance, it is hypocrisy, perhaps both. There is nothing sectional in this affair. It is an American community stamping out, in an altogether riotous and wicked way, the Mafia. Criminals have as many chances in New York as in New Orleans. Gotham has had its bloody riots with less provocation. The men who slew Chinamen on the Pacific coast were not southerners.

The force indignation of the Italian colonies in the different American cities is most natural. Their wrath would challenge more respect and sympathy if, last October, they had denounced the murderers of Hennessy. When he was shot to pieces the Italian name in America received a more grievous hurt than when the crazy mob slew the Sicilians. Since then, when Hennessy fell, weakened the force of the outcry now. Indignation meetings last fall would have done much to purge the Italian name. The world will presently consider that these men were not killed because they were Italians, but because they were believed to be members of the Mafia, because it was believed that they killed the chief of police under orders from their cruel society.

"Italian colonies" what place have the people of the United States for Italian or other foreign colonies? Every such colony, whether in New Orleans or Chicago, in Galveston or Boston, is a plague spot and menace to our peace. If we give citizenship to ill-taught and ignorant foreigners we want American citizens, not Italian citizens; if we give protection to the oppressed of the old world we must have decent behavior. An asylum should not be turned into a refuge for bandits.

We have been too free with our inheritance. History shows no such prodigality. God only knows what the outcome will be. Such people as these Sicilians have no business here; we are sorry when we let them in. They should be stopped at Castle Garden or any other immigrants' gate at which they knock. If we have statesmen let them do at least two things:

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and fortune-seeker—chills and fever—by hostess's stomach-bitters. So effectively does this invincible medicine defend the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that tested by the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!!!

Commencing Monday Night at 6:30 O'Clock—

Something You Never Saw Before.

The greatest of all auctions ever held in the city of Atlanta.

1,000 unredeemed pledges of the Birmingham Loan Co., consisting of solid coin Silver, solid Gold, and Gold-filled Watches. None but genuine Elgin and Waltham adjusted movements. Everything guaranteed as represented.

These goods have been pawned and the time expired, and they must be sold for whatever they will bring; no limit; no reserve. Don't miss this chance.

Place of auction, No. 4 Marietta street, next to Jacob's Pharmacy. LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

Why?

Pay 5 and 10 cents for a cigar when you can get a good smoke for 10 cents? The "Old Glory" Manila filled cheroot fills the bill. Ask the retailer for it and be convinced. Henry P. Seals Tobacco Co., wholesale agents, Atlanta, Ga. mari-im-sun wed fri

Chronic Diseases Cured.

The worst forms of chronic diseases yield readily to the germ, or bacterian mode of treatment, as practiced by Dr. W. C. Smith, No. 169, North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Diseases peculiar to females, such as Catarrh, Call or write describing symptoms. Cures guaranteed. dec27-43m-sun wed fri

BOKER'S BITTERS, renowned since 1856. Pleasant to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure of mixtures. Never in without it. L. Finkle, Jr., Sole Importer, New York.

A LIVELY WEEK

DOWN IN THE "LAND OF FLOWERS."

Distinguished People Visiting Florida—The Evolutions of the White Squadron. Complaints Against Railroads.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—[Special.] The "season" in Florida has been at its height during the past week or two, and the various northern states have been well represented, not only by the number, but also by the prominence of many of their people, who are still thronging down here to avoid the storms and cold of early spring at the north. Probably there have been during the past week more distinguished men in Florida than the state has ever before seen within her limits at any one time.

THE SQUADRON.

The presence of the white squadron at Tampa drew there a notable gathering. On St. Patrick's day General Schofield, commander-in-chief of the army, Secretary of War Proctor, Attorney General Miller and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, guests of Mr. H. B. Plant, went on board the flagship Chicago, by invitation of Admiral Walker, to inspect the vessel and to have a good time generally. The next morning, Wednesday, Secretary Proctor and Attorney General Miller both went on board the Dolphin and were taken to Pensacola, the former going west to pursue his tour of inspection and the latter returning to Washington. The fleet of vessels was easily able to get into Tampa bay, and Tampa is exceedingly jubilant over the fact, as not a dollar has been spent by the government in deepening the channel. Tampa bay is a noble sheet of water, and St. Petersburg, which is happily situated on the peninsula stretching between the gulf and the bay, is looked upon by many far-sighted men as destined in the future to be no mean rival of Pensacola, if indeed, it does not forge ahead and become one of the largest shipping ports on the entire gulf. It has unsurpassed deep water to its very docks, and with a strong railroad connecting it with the great trunk lines its future will be assured.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL.

One of the latest of the distinguished arrivals in the state is that of George R. Davis, director general of the world's Columbian exposition, who, accompanied by his daughter and a party of friends, reached Jacksonville Wednesday. General Davis is a handsome man, portly in build, with a keen, flashing eye and a face alive with intelligence. His hair and whiskers are quite white, but his mustache is a shade darker. He is enthusiastic over the prospects of the world's fair, and predicts that it will eclipse any exposition ever given in this country. A score of noted architects is now busily engaged in drawing up plans and a large force of workmen is hard at work upon the foundations for the buildings, some of which will be ready to be built upon in the course of a month. General Davis stated, as a proof of the magnificent scale upon which the affair is to be conducted, that the budget of expenses already made up embraces the amount of \$12,000,000 for the buildings and the beautifying of grounds, and \$5,000,000 for working up the exhibits. This, he says, will give the south an opportunity to bring its immense resources prominently before the eyes of the world. It is the appreciation of this fact that is producing a wide-spread feeling among far-seeing Floridians that the state should be well represented at the exposition. Florida and California, though situated at the extreme opposite sides of the continent, are in a measure rivals, because they both possess

peculiar advantages which are not shared by any of the other states. Both are great fruit states, and the dispute as to the relative merits of their respective productions is unending. Then, too, both have fine winter climates and both are fighting for winter tourists and for immigrants, for all they are worth. California has already taken the initial step of appropriating \$300,000 toward its representation at Chicago in 1893, and while Florida is hardly rich enough to match this appropriation dollar for dollar, it behooves her to do her very best, and there is a growing sentiment in the state that the coming legislature should make a liberal appropriation so as to properly show up Florida's great resources. A small sum such as \$20,000 or \$30,000, would be money thrown away for all the real good it would accomplish. What is needed is an appropriation of \$100,000 or even \$150,000. Then, with that amount at their command, the state commissioners would be enabled to make a showing that would astonish people who have an idea that nothing worth growing can be raised on Florida soil. The inevitable result of such an exhibit would be a great increase to the wealth of the state, as a current of responsible immigrants would be attracted here by what they would see, and by what would be told them by representatives sent for the purpose of examining the resources of the different states with a view to ascertaining the best places in which to locate colonies. Florida just now is trying to secure for itself the appointment of a Florida man as chief of the horticultural department at the world's fair, but as California is trying for precisely the same thing it is most probable that neither state will get the coveted prize, but that the appointment will be made from a state impartial to either, and that Florida and California will get the chiefs of the vintage and pomological departments.

Mr. James J. Willie, representing the interstate commerce commission, is in Jacksonville for the purpose of arranging for a hearing of complaints brought by the railroad commission of Florida and others against the railroad and steamship lines forming routes to northern cities. These complaints are brought by the growers of fruits and vegetables, who claim that unreasonable rates are exacted, especially on oranges, lemons and strawberries. Early in the winter, just as heavy orange shipments were about to forward, a combine of all the lines leading out of Florida announced an increase of 33 per cent per box over the rates previously held. This announcement, coming as it did, at a time when it would be ruinous to hold back the fruit, created a very general feeling of dissatisfaction, and loud demands for redress were made from all parts of the state. The Florida Fruit Exchange, with headquarters in Jacksonville, undertook the experiment of chartering a steamer in which to send the fruit to New York, and the idea of establishing a regular line of steamers if conditions should warrant it. Want of concerted action on the part of the growers, however, in part occasioned by a lack of time to properly advertise the scheme throughout the state, defeated the attempt, and only one steamer was sent, since which time the growers have been compelled to pay the rates demanded by the "combine." On the other hand, the transportation companies claim that they have been doing business for some years on unreasonably low rates out of consideration for the drawbacks Florida suffered from the freeze of 1886, and the epidemic of 1888, and that the good crop of the present year and the excellent prices ruling for the fruit, fully justified the prices they took.

A SOCIAL TRIUMPH.

On Tuesday night the great charity ball, which has been an absorbing topic in social circles for the last month, came off at the Ponce de Leon, in St. Augustine. Being for "sweet charity's sake," and the object to be benefited the Alicia hospital at St. Augustine, the fashionable world attended in force. Little though it be, and the beautiful dining hall was filled with the youth and beauty of the land. Crowds of people were present, and the splendor of the drawing was not to be exceeded at any time throughout the land. The same was

one to make a decided impression on the magnificence of the appearance from outside, with the playing of its fountain and soft glowing of its colored lights, all gave idea of a grand oriental entertainment, and one all-important particular; no oriental would have witnessed the presence of so many of the women moving over the polished floor of California dancing with Maine and Ohio with Florida, in rooms where the walls were adorned with the famous pictures of old cavalier days. Certainly this is the place for an ideal ball, a place where may be seen not only the poetry of motion, but the poetry of luxurious surroundings and of as much where perfumed with orange blossoms.

Matters political have undergone no change during the past week. At De Funiak Springs on Saturday last the Florida legislature, which had a session of six days, closed with "Alliance Day," the exercises which were chiefly of interest to the masses of that great organization of farmers.

The principal speaker of the day was Hon. John F. Dunn, the leading aspirant for the United States senate, and who came to the Florida Springs to deliver a speech on the subject of the national bank.

Mr. Dunn was received with great enthusiasm, as he has made himself very "solid" with the farmers of the state, his liberal contributions to their organizations, and his friendly disposition toward them.

Every particular, Mr. Dunn's speech is a masterpiece of a public talk, and he has created an impression among his auditors that he was in favor of everything in the way of legislation which the farmers demand, but when he got down to the details of the questions which are agitating the farmers, he was non-committal upon every point. He spoke at length upon the subject of a bill, he is a closing sentence, and he came to the effect that, if the bill is found to be constitutional, practicable and sure to afford the relief which the farmers seek, it ought to be passed, but he failed to say whether he would vote in the support of the bill if elected to the United States senate. He was very vague upon the silver question, and on the demand of the farmers for their action, Mr. Dunn, who is a national banker himself, and whose wealth is largely derived from the operation of the national bank, refused absolutely to commit himself as to a support of this alliance demand. He admitted that there were changes in the banking laws, but nothing what he said could be interpreted as favoring the abolition of the banks; and upon all national questions affecting the interests of farmers he was equally vague and unsatisfactory. Still the farmers applauded him to the letter, and the speech was widely heralded as a great alliance effort.

Mr. Dunn is a forcible speaker, and gives his hearers an impression of his knowledge of the subject, and his sympathy with the cause, but he was certainly disappointed at the De Funiak meeting. An old farmer, largely with the farming class, and who is a supporter of Senator Call, says of the effort of Mr. Dunn: "If his speech on the subject of the national bank was a fair sample of his ability, I think he would be a failure as a United States senator. The highest qualifications of a senator are moral character and moral force, and courage. But surely it is desirable that a senator should be a man of the people, and a man like John F. Dunn is not likely to be elected to the United States senate, to represent himself the 'people' who will lead the farmers out of the political wilderness."

"That tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna shoe flippers. Price 25 cents. Try them.

GLIMPSES OF

CAUGHT THROUGH THE P

Reminiscences, Both
ical, of Past Days in
ing the Record

By Richard Malcolm John

Having been invited by
to write a brief series of
of my recollections of im-
ditions, notable in mid-
was between the states,
this service more readi-
the fondness with which
times, were interesting
count of the paucity of re-
preserved in enduring for-
Not long back I was
who were attending to it
of one of the northern
three chapters on its be-
facilities and men of let-
prised at the amount of
me to be conquered and
lently brief space. It was
how the people of that
make and to save rec-
in every department of
hopes of its two centuries
I reflected with sadness

Richard Malcolm John

respect our people of
been in similar efforts to
names of those who le-
Strange though it is,
always comparatively
both the dissemination
perpetuation of its
ginning of those strug-
Great Britain, during
field and in cabinet, the
period of a perfect fe-
years of federal admin-
south, were in the
were there from the
whose co-operation
whose sacrifices were
Otis was a very great
a greater, the Adams
the Randolphs; We
his peer; Madison
with whom none was
judiciary. The near-
rod Washington. Of
in the next genera-
Clay and Crawford, a
month. The careful
conservatism which
tics for more than ha-
from the south.

Of the lives of the
country's earliest for-
Gratitude and pride
ted down. Yet, other
men scarcely le-
was done on less con-
have been the who
dians, would have
the highest. Of su-
achieve at the
Many of those in
were fully their eq-
because of the ab-
upon printed pages
inary in Philadel-
private citizen there
find books which
done by Hamilton,
the Tighmans and
whom, born in a
larger field because
of contemporary
State of Georgia
was a
lawyer, perhaps
superior. Another,
of his time compar-
of the bema and the
all of those who
greatest in Philadel-
names, so glorious
that ranking, are
then mostly, if not
counties or the co-
lathers gave them
in their recollect-
dumb mouths, to a
mission.

Historic analogies
The chroniclers of
with the stirring ex-
erated. They could
after the expedition
progress of the field
after its close, his
Xenophon was lead-
the Greek auxiliaries
that country, along
great actions, as a
historian. Sallust
diversity in Gre-
sally to the want of
men. Roman gen-
been exerted in
great actions, less
rials in honor of
predecessors than
unfinished work,
equal to the great-
the absence of re-
known compar-
Athens, Sparta and
turies before.

One of the past
spent a part of
the events with
Unfortunately
"Jugurth War."
ary," have been
been even these
ing up the history
I have been in-
that historian, why
the north. In the
with those de-
have been others
The south, on the
even foremost in
cept in memorials
most in retrospec-
ance of suffer-
ship, unrivaled
har, the first
for among those
thought to put
what either him
the glory of the
The consequent
world, the "new
truth, because

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

Richard Malcolm John

GLIMPSES OF GEORGIA

CAUGHT THROUGH THE MISTS OF THE PAST.

Reminiscences, Both Personal and Political, of Past Days in Georgia—Keeping the Record of a People.

By Richard Malcolm Johnston.

Having been invited by THE CONSTITUTION to write a brief series of letters, giving account of my recollections of persons, things and traditions, notable in middle Georgia before the war between the states, I was inclined to do this service more readily, partly because of the fondness with which I recall what, in their times, were interesting, but mainly on account of the paucity of records which have been preserved in enduring form.

Not long back I was employed, by parties who were intending to put forth a new history of one of the northern cities, to contribute three chapters on its bench and bar, medical faculties and men of letters. I was much surprised at the amount of material furnished me to be conquered and reduced into conveniently brief space. It was a pleasant thought how the people of that city had taken care to make and to save records of its eminent men in every department of endeavor during the lapse of its two centuries of existence. Yet, I detected with sadness, how far short in this



RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

respect our people of the farthest south have been in similar efforts to save from oblivion the names of those who led its great happy career. Strange though it is, the south has been always comparatively indifferent regarding both the dissemination of its ideas and the perpetuation of its history. From the beginning of those struggles for independence of Great Britain, during those mighty events in field and in cabinet, throughout the forming years of a perfect federal union, and the years of federal administration, men from the south were in the lead. Great ones indeed were there from the north and from the east, whose co-operation was indispensable, and whose sacrifices were as patriotic and as great. Ours was a very great orator, but Henry was a greater, and pride that was national, and not sectional, was his. Washington was without his peer; Madison was on a level with Hamilton. Then there was Jefferson with whom none were to pair. So in the judiciary. The nearest to Marshall was Bushrod Washington. Of that illustrious quartet in the next generation—Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Crawford, all but one were from the south. The careful expanding and the wise conservatism which dominated in federal policies for more than half a century, came mostly from the south.

Of the lives of the most illustrious in the country's earliest foretime we know much. Gratitude and pride that were national, and not sectional, were his. Yet, even in those times were other men scarcely less great, but their work was done on less conspicuous arenas. There have been those who, if they had been politicians, would have equaled or approximated the highest. Of such men in the northern states are many records telling of their achievements at the bar and in state politics. Many of those in the southern states who were fully their equals are too little known because of the absence of memorials set down upon printed pages. If one goes to a public library in Philadelphia, or to that of a private citizen there, he will be delighted to find books which tell of the splendid things done by Hamilton, Lewis, Francis, Meredith, the Tighmans and many another, some of whom, born in the south, removed to that larger field because of its wider opportunities. Yet contemporary with those were some in the state of Georgia who were their equals. There was one who, as a lawyer, perhaps never had his superior. Another, an orator whose men of his time compared with the most renowned of the bema and the forum. Those were not all of those who might be compared with the greatest in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Yet their names, so glorious when their careers were in their prime, are not often sounded, and even then mostly, if not only, when referring to the counties or the county-seats to which our fathers gave them when their deeds were fresh in their recollection, and then left them, dumb mouths, to perform the duty of transmission.

Historic analogies are always being repeated. The chroniclers of Greece were contemporary with the stirring events which they commemorated. They died, banished from Athens after the expedition into Thrace, studied the progress of the Peloponnesian war, and shortly after its close, his history was completed. The Greek auxiliaries which he controlled. In that country, along with the enactment of great actions, was their recording. The Roman historian, Sallust, in praising the diversity in Grecian activities, referred to the want of it among his own countrymen. Roman genius, he contained, had been exerted in performing, not recording, great actions, less concerned in erecting memorials in honor of what had been done by their predecessors than in pressing forward their unfinished work. In Rome had been men equal to the greatest in Grecian story, but the absence of recordings, they were known compared with the illustrious in Athens, Sparta and Corinth, who lived centuries before. Having been thrown out of the politics of the period, he spent a part of his time in narrating the events with which he was contemporary. Unfortunately his writings, except "The Jugurthine War," and "Catiline's Conspiracy," have been lost. How important have been even these fragmentary remains in making up the history of that people!

I have been often reminded of the lament of that historian, while comparing the south with the north. In the north at all periods, along with those devoted to great achievements, there have been others as eager to transmit them. The south, on the contrary, has been active, even foremost in all endeavors of genius except in memorials of what it has done. Foremost in battlefields, most heroic in the endurance of suffering, leading in statesmanlike action, unrivaled in oratory at the ship, the forum, yet among those our forefathers not one be thought to put down upon the written page what either himself or his compatriots did for the glory of their country and their times. The consequence was that, by the outside world, the south was never appreciated at its worth, because it was never understood. As

for its earlier history, indeed as for all of its history down to this generation, it never will be understood. The saddest of all is that in its entirety it is not known to its own people. It is not that we of the south are deficient in pride for the traditions that have come down to us, but they are traditions only, or mainly traditions. The special occasions of their heroic actions, their state councilings, their friendly rivalries and conflicts, their great orations—where were these, when, and amidst what conditions—the spirits who did and those who witnessed let pass by as unworthy or not wanting of commemoration. It was a great misfortune not to save so many precious things. The omission hurt the south in its struggles to uphold the federal constitution. It put in its fierce conflict of arms when resort was had to them, and it hurts now when we are endeavoring to improve the little that was not lost and to rebuild upon the places which were made desolate. Satisfied with the consciousness of integrity, brave minds sometimes will not tell the motives of their actions, nor think it worth while to record them when assailed. But in such proud silence injustice is put both upon themselves and the world. For the world means to be just in its judgments; but it must judge according to the evidence that is submitted. Men of the northern states know from childhood to age the lives of their illustrious men—even many who are not illustrious. They are familiar with the stages on which they acted of every degree of exaltation. The very words in which their orations were pronounced have been preserved, while those more eloquent poured forth by southern tongues were lost like the words of the Sibyl. The south now has to rely mainly upon tradition, which, unless it be transmitted in song, must always be incomplete and unsatisfactory. The world has many a sweet song that was not written until long after the death of the poet who set it to music; songs of those who knew only how to sing, not how to write, as those of the oldest lyrical poets of Greece and the minnesingers of the middle age. Their exquisite sweetness made a whole people commit them to memory, and put them on written pages long after the first singers were no more. Other traditions are vague, the orations of Demosthenes and his contemporary orators, but except those of Cicero, almost nothing of his rivals, Hortensius, Cotta and others, who were nearly his equals. Of the poets of Queen Anne's time we know every line; of the speeches of Bolingbroke almost nothing.

I have undertaken to write some things about what I have known personally, and by hearsay, of some notable men and things in middle Georgia. They will have no sort of historic value; but I trust they may excite some interest among those who will read them, particularly young men, some of whom may be intending to give their special studies to the history of the state.

Youngest and remotest of the thirteen, Georgia was the fourth to join the federal union, and as faithfully as the best sustained its part of the sacrifices in the war of independence. Twenty-four hours after news of the battle of Lexington reached Savannah, three young men, Edward Telfair, Joseph Habersham and Noble Wimberly Jones, with a small band in the darkness of night removed from the royal magazine a quantity of powder, a portion of which, with other articles, including several hundred dollars in specie, was sent to Boston. Although all the parties were well known, not a single citizen was tempted by the large reward offered by Governor Wright to lodge information, and so no proceeding could be instituted for the action. One of these young men, Joseph Habersham, a youth of twenty-four, shortly afterwards performed a feat equal in daring to the entry of Mucius Scaevola into the camp and the tent of Porsena when aiding the Tarquins in their attempt to recover the throne of Rome. On the evening of the arrival of British fleet before Tybee, he went alone to the house of the governor, and in the presence of the council claimed him as his prisoner. Impossible to be believed that he was not without large attendance outside, the ministers instantly rose and, breaking through doors and windows, led the bold youth to make his own terms with the governor.

It is interesting to reflect upon the great number of men whom Providence brought forward in the state of Georgia competent to meet its peculiar needs. Its remoteness and comparatively defenseless condition exposed it to greatest dangers in its midst and in its rear. That was a noble test of instruction from Archibald Bulloch, president of the provincial congress, addressed to the delegates of the provincial congress of 1776. After reminding them of the peculiarly straitened circumstances of the province, with the Indians both south and northwest, with Tories and negroes in the midst, he urged the delegates "to keep in view the general utility, remembering that the great and righteous cause in which we are engaged is not provincial, but continental."

Georgians can well afford to be proud of the bearing of their ancestors when the province was overrun. Its fighting men, determined to take their part in the general struggle, leaving behind all their properties for confiscation, led by Elijah Clarke, escaped over the Alleghenies; and when their leader had fallen sorely wounded at Long Canoe, the rest, some in one command, some in others, but most in guerrilla warfare, sought every kind of danger, until gathered by General Morgan, by whom they were led to the battle of Cowpens, where were their own James Jackson, brigade major under General Pickens. The sufferings of those who were left have never been all recorded or known. When I was a child I used to reflect sometimes how the best men among my acquaintances spoke of the treatment received by Tories, whose punishment after detection and seizure was quick death by the rope. Later, when I came to know with what atrocities patriotic citizens were made to suffer from miscreants at home, and from British officers after delivery into their hands, I understood. It is revolting to read as well the murders of the upper counties as the tortures undergone by citizens, as well as soldiers, officers and privates, after the capture of Savannah in 1778.

Yet, after all, what Georgians can take greatest pride in recalling is the conservatism of its leading politicians after the attainment of peace, and their prompt foresight of the special need of provision for the encouragement of peaceful arts. The state government, in 1783, for greater convenience of members from the up-country region, having voluntarily removed from Savannah in order to hold a three months' session at Augustyn Lyman Hall, then governor, addressed to the legislature a message which may be fitly compared with any similar document from any executive, state or federal. Having paid devoutest reverence to religion as the most important of all means for conserving the best things in society, and urged speedy enactment of laws restraining crime, he pleaded eloquently for "an early foundation for endowing seminaries of learning," arguing that for this purpose there were no better means than "by a grant of a sufficient tract of land that may, as in other governments hereafter, be leased or otherwise, raise a revenue sufficient to support such institutions." But beyond Governor Hall, and beyond all the men of his time, was one of whom I have heard old lawyers speak as a lawyer whose superior never has lived; whose death, in the flower of his strongest manhood, inflicted upon the state

a greater loss than it has ever suffered from such a visitation. This was Abraham Baldwin, a native of Connecticut, who, after graduating at Yale college, casting to Georgia, and afterwards here, if not a more conspicuous, a more important part than any other in reforming the judiciary and inaugurating the educational systems of the state. His genius, which had received the highest culture, recognized what for many centuries has been known to the mind, learned and thoughtful educators, that the first great need on that line of development was a university, a university in reality, not alone in name, as after his death it was allowed to continue. He was the soul of the Senate Academicus of 1785. His constitution, with the governor, his council and the speaker of the general assembly as a "board of visitors," and thirteen others as a "board of trustees," seemed full of promise. The records of papers preliminary to such movements might be searched in vain for a more judicious document than Baldwin's preamble to the act of the general assembly, regarding the indispensable necessity for the proper and fully respected, would have been of opinion and manners, it put forth these words: "This is an influence beyond the reach of laws and punishments and can be claimed only by religion and education. It should, therefore, be among the first objects of the state to encourage the principles of religion and morality, and early to place the youth under the forming hand of society, that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of virtue and good order." Then follow other words, which, if they had been remembered well and fully respected, would have brought upon the state results of incalculable importance. "Sending our youth abroad will not answer these purposes, it is too humiliating an acknowledgment of the ignorance and inferiority of our own, and will always be the cause of so great foreign attachments, that the principles of policy, it is inadvisable." This was great wisdom, and it inaugurated a great movement. The lands set apart for its uses, if they had not been taken away, and had been managed judiciously would have made a university indeed, which, next to free government, is the highest blessing that a state can have. Instead of that it became a mere college, which, through various hazards and unaccountable hostilities, has continued in the orphanage in which it was left at the death of Baldwin, with unimportant additions to the equipments which it had at its birth. It was a sore misfortune. It is a sore misfortune yet. For attaining highest special scholarships the youth of the state, far contrary to the hopes of that illustrious man and his colleagues, the Houstons, Habershams, Fews,

Clays, Talliaferros and others, for a hundred years have been, and now are, forced abroad or into such institutions in the north.

A great university, instead of hindering or delaying the rise of colleges, would have hastened them and been to them a fostering mother.

Baldwin, needed for other concerns, state and federal, retired from the head of the board in 1791, when the presidency was conferred on John Meigs. He was easily at the head of the Georgia delegation in the continental congress, and of that under the new constitution. Perhaps his greatest work was done in creating the state's first judiciary system. The weight of authorities among the old lawyers while I was at the bar assigned to him the chief part in that wonderful achievement. In the year 1803, while I was preparing the address which I had been invited to make before the societies at commencement, my subject being "The Dead of Georgia," I inquired particularly into this matter, and was much gratified by the interest manifested by the lawyers with whom I communicated. Mr. Alexander Stephens was for Baldwin almost exclusively, so, according to my present recollection, was Mr. Tombs and Iverson Harris. I received letters from Judge Longstreet and Judge Andrews. I am very sorry to have lost that from the former. He seemed to think that the work was done jointly by Baldwin, Watkins, Osborne and Judge Smith. The answer of Judge Andrews ran thus:

WASHINGTON, 21st July, 1803.—Dear Colonel: Robert Watkins was the author of an old judiciary. I suppose you know that Lord Brougham moulded his late reform of the English law on it. Your friend and servant, GARNETT ANDREWS.

I had often heard that Lords Tenterden and Brougham had come as represented in this letter. At Athens Hope Hull told me that he remembered to have heard Judge Lumpkin say that Judge Smith bore a very, perhaps the most prominent part. My good friend, William L. Mitchell, took a very animated part in the discussions. After vacillating somewhat for a couple of days among the various claimants, he came to a decision at the very last minute. Just as I was about to rise he came to where I was sitting and whispered eagerly: "Colonel, I've made up my mind that it was old Baldwin. Tell them it was old Baldwin." The epithet was prefixed partly because of the great lapse of time, but mainly from the old habit among Georgians of referring thus to those for whom we have very great reverence and affection. For the speaker was then past the extreme age of Baldwin, who died at Washington while a senator, when little beyond fifty.

RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SONS, 93 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers,
MAIER & BERKELE,
93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA

We
"Are In It" this spring
with a handsome line of
Suits than ever before. How
do you like those in our corner
window? See what we can do for
you for
\$15.00.
A. Rosenfeld
& Son,
24 Whitehall St.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Relieves the Sore, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures Catarrh of the Throat.

CATARRH

Relieves at once for Cold in Head. Apply to the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail, ELY BROS., 26 Warren St., N. Y.

FOR EASTER!

YOU WILL WANT A

NEW SUIT AND HAT!

Language would fail us to convey any adequate idea of the stock we have for your inspection. We have "Spread Ourselves" to get the best assortment we have ever shown. Men's Suits,

Boys' Suits, Children's Suits

In every conceivable color and price. Our Hat Department was never more attractive. Styles correct. Prices low.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

Has no superior in the United States. Why? 20,000 miles for what can be found at home! We have graduated in all parts of the United States. Demand for competent stenographers increasing. We make no charge for obtaining positions for our pupils. DAY AND NIGHT CLASS. Send for catalogue. J. C. BRISCOE, Manager. L. W. ARNOLD, Assistant Manager. MISS ALICE T. LELER, Principal Typewriting Department. 18 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 525.

School of Shorthand
AND TYPEWRITING
is conducted by
CRICHTON'S SCHOOL,
40 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

An Inquiry:

Is it not better to purchase

Dr. Price's Delicious
Flavoring Extracts,

Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, etc., that
have stood the test of a quarter of
a century, than adulterated, unhealthy
extracts because they are cheaper?

Good pure articles have a valuation, and that
Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are unequalled in
purity and quality, no person who has used them
will deny.

PRICE FLAVORING EXTRACT CO.
CHICAGO.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation,
Biliousness, Wind, and promotes diges-
tion. Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS

DR. BOWES & CO.,

24 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STRICTURE PERMANENTLY REMOVED.
CAUSTICS, or any interruption of business.
NEURALGIC DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System,
Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Sper-
matocystitis, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.
Cures guaranteed. Send 6 cents in stamps for book and
question list. The best of references furnished. Address,

DR. BOWES & CO.,

MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co.,

ATLANTA, GA.

MANUFACTURERS ICE MACHINERY.

COTTON SEED OIL MACHINERY.

COTTON GINNING MACHINERY.

WIND MILLS, TANKS, ETC., ETC.

WRITE FOR PRICES, ETC.

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co., Office 210 Marietta Street.

ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

\$2,300—South Pryor street lot 50x163, this side of

\$50 Front foot for West Peachtree lot 100x200,

\$3,000—Beautiful North avenue lot, near Spring.

\$2,800—32 lots, near Marietta street. This is a

\$1,500—One of the most desirable lots for building

\$50 Front foot for elegant manufacturing site

\$100—Elegant West Peachtree house and corner

\$2,300—5-room house and lot in half block of South

\$4,000—Pullman street 8-room house, water and

\$4,800—Jays 2 Capitol avenue lots, this side of

\$10,000—For manufacturing on W. & A. R. R.;

\$37 Front foot for 137 feet on Boulevard, this side

\$1,600—Pullman street lot, this side Richardson.

\$2,500—Each for beautiful Jackson street lots.

\$2,500—Spring street lot, this side of Pine street.

\$90 Front foot for West Peachtree lots, this side

of Pine street—cheap.

West End property—Declarator property—Farms

Office, 10 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

SALESMEN

WANTED

Men of thorough experience on the road, of good

character, and capable of placing large quantities

of medium-priced boots and shoes, made especially

for great durability and with good fitting qualities,

with reputation well established. Commission men

only employed.

The following territory is open: Western New

York, eastern New York, part of Pa., all of Del.,

Miss. Ala., Ark., Ky., Ind. Tex., Northern Texas,

Southern Mich., Southern Mo., Kas., East Cent.

Ill., Utah, Wyo., Mont., Ore., Wash., Nev., Idaho,

and No. Cal. Address giving experience

Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

mar 21-31

Notice to Paving Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PAVING COM-

mission on streets at the office of the clerk of the city

council of Montgomery, until 12 o'clock a. m., Wed-

nesday, April 1, 1891. Specifications furnished

upon application to the city engineer of Mont-

gomery. The right is reserved to reject any or all

bids and after March 15, 1891.

Chairman Committee on Streets

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL

AND GRADING COLORS, ETC.

Dealers in

Artists' and

Painters' Supplies,

Window Glass, Etc.

STORE AND OFFICE: 62 and 64 MARIETTA ST. | FACTORY: 331 DECATUR ST.

Tel. 191

H. P. ASHLEY,

MACHINIST AND FOUNDER IN

IRON AND BRASS

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron,

Steel and Brass.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gas engines. Pumps

and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be

good as new. Models and tools made to order.

Grand paper and planer knives in the most im-

proved manner. 47 South Forsyth street, Atlanta,

Ga. dec 24-diy.

We have a "mop" on Capital avenue, lot 12x22 1/2,

8-room house, near in.

Investors will do well to investigate. Our list of

improved and unimproved property in all

parts of the city offers fine investments to

purchasers.

We have good bargains. Call and see us

at 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. CROOK, Mgr.

Chairman Committee on Streets

mar 7 to apr 1

Notice to Quarrymen.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING TO

the city of Montgomery, Ala., 600,000 granite

blocks. Will be received by the clerk of the city

council of Montgomery, until 12 o'clock a. m., Wed-

nesday, April 1, 1891. Specifications furnished

upon application to the city engineer of Mont-

gomery. The right is reserved to reject any or all

bids and after March 15, 1891.

Chairman Committee on Streets

M. Cashier.
Asst. Cashier.
BANK.

\$1,000,000
200,000
50,000
\$1,250,000

\$1,250,000
per Share.
Applied.
5 per Share

NEW STOCK
following
14, 1891.

advantageous to
Capital be in-
thousand Dollars.
1891.

subscribed for
to our busi-
for 1890 over
center, and the
are glad to say

for business
until July of that
cash dividends,
of \$100,000, an

out any "boom."
ities in Texas,
demanding more

Texas National
a business yet
with success

the enlarged
m of taxes.
s none of the
at stockholders

President.
BANK.
4, 1891.

14th, to
ve are in-

Thousand Dollars
ur official

shares of
value,
RE.

ment that
dividends,
mium for
ly estab-

block of
it to the
the order
d not be
be pay-
tion has
tly fur-
who are
tate, or
NK,
Texas.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

VOL. XXII.

THE FAIR
FORGED.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART
Pages 7-12.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FAIR
FORGED.

THE FAIR
FORGED.

THE FAIR
FORGED.

THE FAIR
FORGED.

THE FAIR
FORGED.

FORGED! A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST COMPETITION!

Forged! We have seen it done! We have watched it, and now we'll tell of it. Forged! willfully and with full knowledge and intent, as the lawyers say. You may ask, what is forged? We have only to say "low prices on the best of goods," and you will understand. Low prices and realistic bargains are forged at our forge, at The Fair forge. Then, we strike the bargain anvil hard. The heat of our forge has made the possibility of low prices on fine goods. We are at work at our forge for this week. Come to The Fair; come to the forge—the low-price forge—and see us shape Atlanta's bargains upon our anvil.

Bargains!

Dress Goods.

Fine Worsteds Plaids, 25c, worth 40c.
44-inch Dress Tartan Plaids, 50c, worth 75c.
India Silks, Dots and Sprays, 33c.
India Silks, worth 75c, 49c.
India Silks, crepe finish and wide, 89c.
India Silks, best value, 96c, worth \$1.25.
Finest black Henriettas in the world for 50c yard.
Satin Stripe Mousseline de Soie, 74c, worth \$1.
New Pongee Silk at 45c yard.
Iron frame Grenadine at \$2.24 yard.
Camel's Hair Stripes at 98c, worth \$1.25.
Albatross Cloth, party shades, 74c, worth \$1.
Batiste in silk effects, 15c yard.
Wool Challies at 18c, worth 25c.
Scotch Gingham at 47c, worth 65c.
Scotch Gingham at 24c, worth 40c.
Scotch Gingham at 17c, worth 25c.

Zephyr Gingham at 11c, worth 15c.
Satines, dark ground, at 9c.
All wool Challies at 63c, worth 75c.
5,000 yards special quality Henriettas, 50c yard.
Cream Cashmeres, 25c yard, worth 40c.
Novelty imported patterns, \$9.99, worth \$15.
Landsdowne, a fabric controlled by Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia—a new texture of silk and wool the most beautiful goods the world of fashion has seen—at \$1.33 per yard, worth \$1.75. No other house in Atlanta has this kind of goods. All shades and black.
500 pieces all wool, spring weight Serges, in new shades, 40 inches, at 58c, worth 75c.

Drapery Silks.

The loveliest designs we have ever shown, 87c.
Black China Silks with black figures just arrived. You will not find them anywhere else at \$1.24. Our special price.
5,000 yards Surah Silks, 34c yard.

Domestics.

5,000 yards extra fine unbleached Sheeting, 5c yard.
A. C. A. Bed Ticking, worth 25c, reduced to 17c yard.
10,000 yards new spring Calicoes, 4 1/2c yard.
10,000 yards new Challies, 4c yard.
10,000 yards Dress Gingham, 5c yard.

Embroideries, Laces.

10,000 yards new Embroideries at 5c yard.
10,000 yards Laces at 5c yard, extra values.

Ribbons.

Box upon box of new Ribbons opened—a choice lot at 7c yard, and another choice lot of Ribbons at 10c yard. You cannot buy these Ribbons for 20c elsewhere.

Kid Gloves.

We have reduced our 75c Glove to 60c.
We have the mode shades, new colors, black stitching, Trefouise Kid Gloves.
The Chambord Kid Glove \$1.48.
The Princess Kid Glove \$1.
The Gold Medal Kid Glove 98c.
No such values or assortment of Kid Gloves in the south as at The Fair.

Muslin Underwear, 4

Bargain Lots.

LOT 1—Choice of Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises, 25c.
LOT 2—Choice of Skirts, fine Chemises and Drawers, 49c.
LOT 3—Choice of Skirts, Night Robes, Chemises and Drawers, 74c.
LOT 4—Choice of Skirts, Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers at 98c.

This is Underwear week at The Fair. The values are remarkable, the prices far below any previous offer.

Umbrellas.

500 new Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural wood, all one piece handles, 98c.
500 new Gloria Silk, Silver handles, \$1.24.

Blazers.

500 Blazers, the best bargain morsel in spring wraps at 99c.

5,000 boys' Shirt Waists, 25c, 6 plaits.
5,000 boys' Shirt Waists, French Percale at 49c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

500 black satine Blouses for ladies at 49c.
500 French Percale Waists for ladies at 49c.

Corsets.

We have added the R. & G. Corsets to our now complete list of brands. The Corset prices are less than elsewhere.
5,000 French Woven Corsets at 79c, reduced from \$1, special sale.

Rugs and Crumb

Cloths.

500 Door Mats, 48c.
Your choice of large size Smyrna Rugs, worth \$5 each. Special sale this week at \$3.48.
Your choice of large size Smyrna Rugs at \$1.83.
Smyrna Rugs at 98c, worth \$2.
Art Squares, carpet size, \$7.
Crumb Cloths, \$6, worth \$10, wool ingrain.

Infants' Dresses.

Infants' long Dresses, 38c.
Infants' short Dresses, 38c.

Infants' Caps.

Infants' Caps, 13c.
Infants' Bibs, 5c.
Ladies' Aprons, 16c.
Ladies' Aprons, 12c.

Bargain Specialties.

Ladies' sewing or tailor's Tables, \$1.24.
Blackening Cases, \$1.24.
Flower Pots, 4c upward.
Ammonia, 10c.

Garden Tools, hoe, rake, spade,

24c.
Lamps, complete, 24c.
Lamp Chimneys, 5c.
Cake boxes, 39c.
Bread boxes, 39c.
Ice Coolers, 79c.
Toothpicks, 5c.
Canary Seed, 9c.
Large Feather Dusters, 42c.
Clothes Pins, 3 dozen for 5c.
Blueing, 4c.
Shoe Dressing, large, 10c.
Cement for China, 9c.
Scrub Brushes, 12c.
Shoe Brushes, 14c.
Extracts of Vanilla and Lemon, 8c.
12 bars Laundry Soap, 25c.
Camphor in tin boxes ready for packing, 33c box.
Dust Pans, 10c.
Hair Brushes, 25c.
Violet Water, 24c.

White Goods.

Remnants of White Goods, 5c yard, qualities worth 10c, 15c, 20c.

Stamped Linen.

Stamped Pillow Shams, 25c pair.
Stamped Tidies, Stamped Table Scarfs.

Glassware.

Tumblers, 3c each.
Glass Water Sets (pitcher, tray and six handsome goblets) \$1.24, worth \$2.
Oil Jars, Celery Stands, Cake Stands, Berry and Fruit Bowls at less than one-half the usual price.

New Japanese Ware.

50 dozen Japanese Cake and Dessert Plates, 33c each.
50 dozen Japanese Rose Bowls at 39c.

China Ware.

113 pieces, English decorated Dinner Set, \$9.97.

Special Monday Bargains.

UNMATCHABLE.

2,000 yards French Percales, handsome light designs, 9c yard, worth 15c.
500 yards 10-4 Bleached Sheet-ing, 25c, everybody asks 30c.
1,000 yards Cretonne, handsome Curtain designs, 10c, worth 15c.
2,000 yards Bleaching, 5c yard.

Books and Stationery.

5,000 boxes containing 25 sheets of Paper and 25 Envelopes, at 9c a box.
Standard cloth bound Books, 25c each.

French Candy.

Maillard's French Candies, worth 50c pound, at 30c pound; fresh and new.

Dress Goods Specials

For Monday and Tuesday.
5,000 yards double width Dress Goods, twill, at 10c yard, worth 20c.
Remnants in Dress at just half marked price.

We are determined to lead as price-makers in Atlanta. The one-price, plain-figure house is making a bargain of each article this week. This is opening week at The Fair, and you are asked to inspect the new things.

Lace Curtains and Chenille Cur-tain sales will be continued this week. Chenille Curtains, choice \$5; Lace Curtains, 74c pair.

THE FAIR,
74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street,
Daylight, One-Price, Plain
Figure, Money
Refunded.

ONE MILLION BALES.

SAVANNAH CROWNS HER RECORD AS A COTTON MARKET.

The Jubilation Consequent Over the New Era in Cotton Merchandise—How the Event was Celebrated.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—[Special].—The recent celebration, by the cotton men of this port, of the passage of the 1,000,000 bale mark in receipts, has revived many reminiscences of the past, not only in its relation to cotton, but with regard to the greatest factor in developing the cotton acreage—the railroad.

One of these interesting incidents of the long ago carries with it a lesson, and illustrates the foresight of some of the men of a half century past.

In 1835 the late William W. Gordon, afterward president of the Georgia Central railroad, and a national figure in railroad matters, was a member of the general assembly of Georgia. The members of the Central railroad were then fighting hard for a charter. The county legislators opposed it as an innovation only calculated to upset society and kill live stock. In making an earnest appeal to his associates in behalf of the proposed enterprise, Colonel Gordon predicted that within the sound of his voice men who would live to see the waters of the Atlantic connected with the Mississippi by an iron road.

Some of his fellow-legislators jeered at the prediction and one of them, a representative of Cherokee county, introduced a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into the lunacy of the member from Savannah.

Colonel Gordon made a noble fight and the charter was finally granted. The road was built, and the years passed on, developed the entire state in a way beyond the comprehension of those who had so bitterly opposed it. Twenty years later, in 1855, Colonel Gordon's prediction was fulfilled literally and in a way that had not been expected.

The Memphis and Charleston was then opened and, for the first time in the history of the country, a solid train was run through from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

President Tyler, of the Central, remembering Colonel Gordon's words, had a fire engine filled with water from the ocean at Tybee island, and that and a number of firemen taken to Memphis on the train along with the Chatham Artillery of this city. Salutes were fired all along the line, and thousands of people then and for the first time, the sound of a cannon. Arriving at Memphis, where President Tyler was called upon to speak, he gave order to the firemen, and in a minute a strip from the Atlantic's briny depths was mingling with the muddy waters

of the Mississippi. Not only had the ocean and the river joined together by iron rails, but through that same instrumentality their waters had been united inseparably.

THE FIRST BALE SHIPPED.

Few persons know when the first foreign shipment of cotton was made from the United States, or rather what is now the United States.

AN EARLY SHIPMENT.

In 1764, William Rathbone, an extensive American merchant in Liverpool, received from Mr. James Habersham, of Savannah, a consignment of eight bags of cotton. On its arrival at Liverpool it was seized by the custom house officials on the ground that so much cotton could not have been grown in the American colonies, and it was, therefore, liable to seizure under the shipping act, as it had not been imported in a vessel belonging to the country of the cotton's growth.

This was the first attempt at exporting cotton from America. It was sent to Liverpool through an agent in New York named Dillon. The original manifest was preserved exactly a century. It was sent to an interior point during the war, for safe-keeping, and was there burned by Sherman's men.

Since that day Savannah, slowly at first and then rapidly, has forged ahead until it is now the second cotton port of the world. The year after the war it received 250,000 bales. This year its receipts will reach 1,000,000.

Hundreds of thousands of quarts of delicious strawberries will be sent north from Georgia and Florida this season.

Already a vast quantity has been shipped through this port and the height of the season has not yet been reached. The Florida berries have so far made the bulk of the shipments. This week the Georgia berries will begin to go forward, and about the first week in April the height of the shipments will be reached.

The acreage devoted to strawberry culture has doubled in the last three or four years. This has been due largely to the policy adopted by the Ocean Steamship Company. It has encouraged growers by making special efforts to place the berries in New York in such a condition as to command high prices. To do this large refrigerators were placed in each vessel. As a result the raising of early berries has been found to be one of the most profitable features of farming through eastern Georgia and Florida.

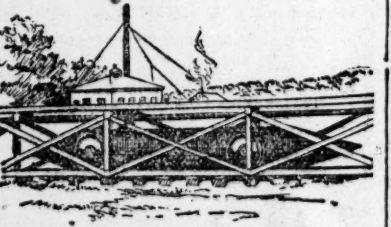
It is believed that in the next few years the acreage will again be greatly increased, perhaps once more doubled. The profits are large and sure, and the cultivation of the berries seems to offer every inducement to farmers.

120 MILES AN HOUR.

THE LATEST SUCCESSFUL DEVICE FOR RAPIDITY BY RAIL.

An Electric Car with a Speed of One Hundred and Twenty Miles an Hour—The Experiment Successfully Tried.

New York, March 21.—[Special].—One of the questions most interesting to electrical engineers today is that of high-speed electric traction, and a number of attempts are being made to realize the results that experiment and practice show to be attainable. Twice has been borne in mind: The success of the electric street railways, of which about 300 are



already in operation in America, and upon which speed equal to that of ordinary steam trains has been reached, has suggested that by giving the electric current its greatest play, enormous speed may be kept up in traversing long distances. One of the ideas, therefore, has been to transport mails and express matter in this manner, and apparatus has been devised by which a long iron car has been sucked into and then repelled from each of a series of electric solenoids, just like a lead pencil being shot through a succession of rubber or wooden rings. By this means a very high rate of speed for the small car has been attained.

But the second and even more fascinating idea is to hurl electric passenger cars through the air at such a rate that a journey between New York and Chicago would occupy only a few hours, and the result is much nearer than the public has any notion of. The illustration herewith shows an electric car with which an actual speed of 120 miles an hour has been registered. The pyramidal form is given to the ends in order to lessen the resistance encountered from the air by a vehicle traveling at such a velocity.

The wheels seen are directly connected with the axle upon which revolves the armature of an electric motor, there being a motor at each end of the car. These armatures run at a rate

of 3,000 complete revolutions per minute, and each machine is of twenty-horse power capacity. With a third motor added the speed of the train can be run up to 250 miles an hour. The current that propels the car is supplied from a generating station, and is conveyed to it by a conductor or rail along the top of the framework. Against this rail contact guides press, so as to insure connection all the time. Now, taking the actual figures yielded by the experiments already made at Baltimore, and working out all the requirements of a service between New York and Chicago, it has been found that a double track equipment complete, for 1,000 miles, with twenty trains each way per day, could be put in for \$28,000,000, or \$28,000 per mile. The total operating and maintenance expenses per train of three cars would be about \$400, each train going at the rate of 125 miles an hour. The receipts from the two carrying cars per train would be \$500, leaving \$100 profit on each of the forty trains, or \$4,000 per day, which figures out a fair return on the apparently big investment named, without any very wild calculation as to patronage.

The feature of such a service would be the running of very frequent trains and the cutting down of the time required for the trip of 1,000 miles to just about eight hours. A like service of 500 miles, connecting Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, would be more profitable, and it is likely that the first road will be built with this route in view. This scheme, first outlined, has been pronounced by the very first electricians and experts in this country, to be entirely feasible and practicable as an engineering enterprise.

AUCTION! AUCTION!! AUCTION!!!

Commencing Monday Night at 6:30 O'Clock—Something You Never Saw Before.

The greatest of all auctions ever held in the city of Atlanta.

1,000 unredeemed pledges of the Birmingham Loan Co., consisting of solid coin silver, solid Gold, Gold-filled Watches; none but genuine Elgin and Waltham adjusted movements. Everything guaranteed as represented. These goods have been pawned and the time expired, and they must be sold for whatever they will bring. No limit! No reserve. Don't miss this chance.

Place of Auction, No. 4 Marietta street, next to Jacob's Pharmacy. LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, are the only firm in the south who can make all kinds of glasses. Office and saleroom, 58 Old Capitol. Factory on Forsyth street.

THE SENTINEL PINES

THAT GUARD THE GRAVE OF THE LAST OF THE CHEROKEES.

The Indian and His Pale-faced Mistress Sleep Near the Roaring Waters—The Ghost of the White Avenger.

Toccoa, Ga., March 21.—[Special].—Indian traditions are numerous in some Georgia towns and counties, but one of the most thrilling and interesting stories connected with the Indians of Georgia is told by the people of Tallulah city, about a mound over which a slab is about to be placed in order to commemorate the event. If you should ever journey that way, check your baggage for grand Tallulah Falls; put up if you please, at the Grand View hotel; ask Cal Young to show you four little pines under whose sods sleep the bones of Arch Murphy, the last one of the red men of the forest, who met his fate at the mouth of the river of the revengeful husband whose wife the Indian had, and whose heart he had enticed away.

Years ago, when the Indians were monarchs of all these hills, when the Indian buck and his love alone sat and talked love on the cliffs overlooking the grand Tallulah river, few white men ever dared to show their heads, as an intruder, on the hunting grounds of the red men of the forest. Yet Samuel Bailey, who had moved into the Indian's dominions with his lovely wife, Melissa, for years was the Indian's friend. But the sad fate of the handsome Indian, Arch Murphy, who had wooed and won the heart of the fair pale face Melissa, still tells the tale of the departed Indian, still looking at his deadly foe and calling for the pale face, unfaithful Melissa.

This Indian, Arch Murphy, had often told Bailey that with his charms he could captivate the hearts of pale-faced maidens. Although often warned of the handsome Arch Murphy, Bailey doubted not the faithfulness of his lovely wife Melissa, but like the slumbering volcano, Arch was plotting the ruin of the pale face. All at once the volcano of the Indian's vengeance broke forth, and in an unguarded moment the fair and lovely wife of Bailey, with her Indian lover, left the home of the white man, and roamed in the lonely mountains for days and weeks, with Bailey, the revengeful and wronged husband, on their trail.

Finally, when it seemed the earth had swallowed up the unfaithful wife and Indian, at the fatal spot near the Grand View hotel, where all was then a solitary forest, these

deadly foes met face to face for life or death. Both at once raised their deadly guns to their faces, Bailey's finger touched the trigger of his rifle first; one flash, one sad report, and Arch, the Indian, fell with a ball through his heart, which also lodged in the breast of the unfaithful Melissa, who, as the rifle was aimed, sought shelter behind the Indian.

Here fell the last of the Cherokee Indians who once roamed these hills, and near the place where the fatal meeting took place, on a lonely hill guarded by four little pines, as the winds pass through their boughs, they sing sweet requiems to the departed Arch Murphy, whose ghostly form night after night may be seen with his deadly rifle in his hand, gazing with a steady look, watching for the form of his pale face, the unfaithful wife of Jim Bailey.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething relieves the child from pain. 25c a bottle.

The Finest Boy Known.

With pleasure do we inform you that on January 26th, as we were walking through the city, we saw a fine boy, weighing 100 pounds—perfect, healthy and fine-looking. We had no need of a physician. All well and doing well. General verdict: He is the finest boy known, is growing fast, good-natured and fully developed. Thanks for assistance obtained through the use of "Mothers Friend." We are well and favorably impressed with the merits of the remedy, believing all ladies who use it will be benefited.

May success attend you in your endeavors to send assistance to suffering women during the trials incident to child-bearing.

Wm. G. Cook, Bijou Hills, S. D., Feb. 16, 1891. To Bradford Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Whitehall Street Notes.

Messrs. Douglas, Thomas & Co., had W. S. McNeal do their papering. There is a fine store filled with the finest dry goods and notions. Pay them a visit.

An Attractive Combined POCKET ALMANAC advertising BROWN'S IRON BITTERS the best Tonic, given away at drug and general stores. Apply at once.

The Throat—"Brown's Bronchial Trochoc" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

Opera Glasses.

Pearl and Morocco. 25 to 50 per cent reduction to avoid carrying over summer season. Mail & Berkle, 33 Whitehall street.

Have your accident insurance written in the "Employers' Liability," of London, England. The strongest purely accident insurance company in the world. Clarence Angier, general agent, 25 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. mar 22 1891

400 HORSES AT AUCTION, Without Reserve, at Nashville, Tenn., April 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1891,

Nearly 100 which are Standard Bred Trotters, including some of the most royally bred young horses and mares ever offered to the public, and 250 fine roadsters, saddlers, matched carriage and road teams, stallions, business hogs, and fifty beautiful little Shetland ponies. A great opportunity to buy just what you want and at reasonable prices. Write at once for catalogue to Lyles, Farmer & McKimmin, Managers.

ROS.
reet.
1891.

department will
ur usual high
undone to pre-
t choicest stock
and Children's
ed by us. Our
piled high with
s of the past two
ce of our heavy
Suits at closing

htels.
WE HANDLE LATER
New
Moulding,
and LUM-
Description-
Atlanta, Ga.

NS,
CL
O L
A M
L E
D C. R. R.
NG, Sec'y and Treas.
oly Co.,
alers in
nery, Tools,
ngs and Brass
or Corrugated
 roofing. Wood-
counts.
GA.

E!
g, light,
rval be-

ush has
Spring

Ready-
ours are
ywhere.
ect and

ng De-
order.
t that
at the

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART.
Pages 13-18

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

The Entire Remainder of our stock of Furniture and Carpets will be offered at private sale on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Wednesday we will begin to pack for our removal to St. Louis. No goods will be offered for sale after Wednesday. We have on hand about 10 rolls Body Brussels Carpets. 6 pieces heavy Linoleums.

25 fine and medium Bed Room Suits in oak.

6 Turkish Over-Stuffed Parlor Suits.

15 odd Parlor Pieces. 3 Windsor Folding Beds.

A few Chiffoniers, 3 Wardrobes. 6 fine Roll Top Office Desks.

6 Sets Leather Dining Chairs and 6 Sideboards.

Most of the above are fine goods, and will be sold at any price to save expense and trouble of packing.

EXTRAORDINARY.

About \$500 worth of goods which were bid off at Auction last week, and which have not been called for, will be sold at any price Monday and Tuesday. Rare bargains in Furniture and Carpets, Monday and Tuesday, the last days.

RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.,

89 and 91 Whitehall Street.

MAX KUTZ.

MILLINERY OPENING

— I Will Exhibit the Finest Line of —

FRENCH PATTERN HATS

Ever Shown in the City, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

MARCH 24, 25 AND 26.

— And Extend —

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL

MAX KUTZ,

52 Whitehall Street.

COLE, GENTRY & CO.,

Electrical Contractors.

— HEADQUARTERS FOR —

Electrical Supplies of Every Description.

Electrical Bells, Batteries, Annunciators, Electric Motors, Electric Fans, Isolated Electric Light Plants, etc., etc. WATCHMAN'S TIME DIRECTORS. Electric Hotels, residences and business offices fitted with the latest electrical appliances, electric lighting, burglar and fire alarms. Also Speaking Tubes, Telegraph Instruments and Supplies. All work guaranteed. Estimates on application. THE EDISON MIMOGRAPH, the most perfect machine for reproducing circular letters, quotations, price lists, etc., either type-written or telegraphic. Thousands in use. Send for pamphlet. NO. 1 NORTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

GRAND

Millinery Opening

Miss Mary Ryan's

MONDAY,

TUESDAY,

WEDNESDAY.

The Newest and Latest Patterns

MILLINERY.

The Season's Fashionable Goods.

Everything You Could Desire.

The public are cordially invited

to my opening on the foregoing days.

MISS MARY RYAN,

45 Whitehall Street.

TELEPHONES.

Below we publish names of new subscribers added to date:

- 603. Anderson, Rev. W. D., residence.
- 1404. Atlanta Crystal Ice Company.
- 1353. Angier, Clarence, residence.
- 588. Burge, Sewell & Campbell, groceries.
- 1402. Clayton Sewing Machine Motor Company.
- 713. Donaldson, Thomas, residence.
- 1235. Dozier, J. E., groceries.
- 1234. Fulton County Convict Camp.
- 1015. Fuller Co., George A., contractors.
- 1401. Gate City Electric Supply and Construction Company, J. B. Hollis, manager.
- 1352. L'Engle, C. S., residence.
- 30. Lemke & Powell, saddle and harness manufactory.
- 1403. Renfro Manufacturing Company.
- 1084. Stewart & Co., D. O., real estate agency.
- 1115. Stocks, James D., coal yard.
- 411. Venable Bros., office.
- 578. Vinson & Kemp, druggists.
- 589. West, W. H., groceries.

If your name does not appear in the above list, give us your order NOW. Terms and conditions cheerfully furnished. Call 309, or

W. T. GENTRY, MANAGER.

GRANDALL'S

GRANDALL'S

EASTER OPENING

Ladies, we are prepared to show you the finest line of Pattern Hats and Bonnets ever shown in the south, from the genuine imported French champagne to the artistic creations of our own. All Easter week we will try to charm all the ladies with the beautiful Millinery. No cards. Come one; come all. It's a real pleasure to show you our fine goods.

MRS. CRANDALL.

— AUCTION SALE —

19 SHADED LOTS.

IN WEST END.

On Whitehall and James st., or Murphy avenue, fronting on C. R. R. and near West End street car line, also the new electric line on Tuesday, March 31st, at 3 o'clock p.m. Sharp. These lots are all good, every one facing the C. R. R. and W. P. R. R. and all covered with beautiful oak grove, just the place for nice homes. Some of the lots are very large and command the finest view both of city and surrounding country possible. This is the opening sale, and we begin on something good. Plans out in a day or two, and can be found at either the office of J. C. Hendrix & Co., 31 South Broad street, or Shenton & Mayson, 15 North Broad street. Terms one-fourth cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, 8 per cent interest. Take Central railroad train for sale or Whitehall street car to West End, then only a short distance from Caldwell's store.

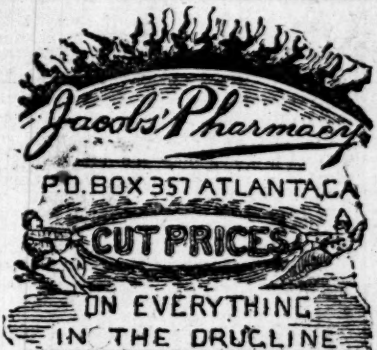
J. C. HENDRIX & CO. SHENTON & MAYSON.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

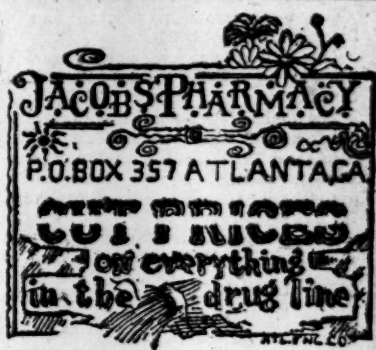
In fair standing, NEEDING CAPITAL to increase their facilities or to tide over temporary embarrassment, can make satisfactory arrangements by addressing

A. FALK, FINANCIAL AGENT, 46 and 48 New Street, New York.

G. L. NORMAN, Architect, Old Capital Building, Atlanta, Ga.



JACOBS' PHARMACY, Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts.



JACOBS' PHARMACY, Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts.

READ THIS CAREFULLY And then "paste it in your memory" so that you will not forget it. We have always claimed that our prices for Drugs and Prescriptions are lower in proportion than our Patent Medicine Prices; now we are going to prove it.

A COMMON SENSE OFFER.

Take our list of prices for Drugs and Chemicals and put it side by side with any other price list published; select the most important items, such as Insect Powder, Herbs, Acid Carbolic, Borax, Glycerine, Gum Arabic, Soap Bark, Carbonate of Magnesia, Bromide of Potash, Cod Liver Oil, Hops, Quinine, etc., and compare the prices carefully. If any other dealer is cheaper than we are, throw away our price list and give him your custom. If, on the other hand, you find we average cheaper, throw away their price lists, keep ours and give us your custom. This seems to us to be a fair and business-like proposition.

So much for Drugs; now for Prescriptions. Of course we cannot quote a price for a prescription until we see the prescription itself. If you have had a prescription put up at some other store and wish to get it renewed, go to the druggist and ask him for a copy of it; then bring it to us and get our price for it. If our price is not cheaper, you don't have to get it compounded. Fair comparison of goods and prices is all that is needed to make you come to

JACOBS'

Every time you need anything from the Drug Store.

ALCOCK'S	CENTS.	ALCOCK'S	CENTS.
Alcock's Corn Plasters.....	8	If you need a course of Blood Purifying, the best thing you can do is to take	
Alcock's Porous Plasters.....	10	of Palmer's Blood Purifier. Unlike other blood	
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....	60	purifiers, it contains no Mercury, but is purely	
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	65	vegetable. It is cheaper and more effective	
Ayer's Hair Cure.....	65	than any other medicine, and so great is our	
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.....	15	confidence in it, that we guarantee it to do	
Palmer's Electric Plasters. (They are unequalled	10	more good than any other Blood Purifier, or	
as a pain-relieving plaster).....	10	return your money.	
Palmer's Sarsaparilla is guaranteed to be a bet-		Cascara Cordia, P. D. & Co.....	75
ter article than Ayer's or Hood's, and is also		Calisaya Bark and Iron enriches the blood and	
much cheaper. Unlike other Sarsaparillas, it		invigorates the appetite. An elegant and reli-	
contains no mercury or other mineral poison.		able tonic. Half pints 40c, size 75c.	
It is strictly vegetable.....	50c and 75	Camphor Ice.....	10
Parker's Hair Balsam.....	75c and 34	Camphor Ice Vaseline.....	10
Anti-Bilious Pills, per box.....	10	Capsules of Copaliba Cubebs, etc., from 10c up.	
Atomizers, all kinds, all prices.		Carrie's Soluble Food, 1lb., 35c, 75c, 5-pound	
Acker's English Remedy, 50c size.....	38	tins \$3.25.	
Acker's English Remedy, \$1 size.....	75	Carbolic Salve, best.....	14
Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets.....	18c and 35	Cosmetique for Mountaineers.....	10
Acker's Blood Elixir.....	75	Cashmere Bouquet Soap, Colgate's.....	21
Angostura Bitters.....	75	Court Plasters, all colors.....	5
Ayer's Vita Nuova.....	75	Chamois Skins, all sizes, all prices.	
Ayer's Reclamier Cream.....	\$1.11	Chlorate Potash Tablets, screw-top bottles.....	10
Bull's Cough Syrup.....	17c and 34	Corn Plasters, per dozen.....	10
Burnett's Cocaine.....	30c and 75	Cod Liver Oil. Select Norwegian Oil, imported	
Jacobs' Quinine Hair Tonic, softens the hair,		in hermetically sealed tin barrels. No Cod	
prevents dandruff.....	50	Liver Oil in the world is better, and very little	
"Best" Tonic.....	20	as good.	
Brown's Jamaica Ginger.....	85	Cod Liver Oil, large bottles, as above.....	40
Jacobs' Jamaica Ginger (contains no Capsicum)		Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Jacobs' (made from	
.....	15c and 25	above Oil) always fresh, contains Lime and	
Beecham's Pills.....	18	Soda; is as easy to take as cream. You don't	
Benson's Capsule Plasters.....	15	know what a good Emulsion is if you have not	
Benson's Plasters (we guarantee to be a better		tried this. It is guaranteed to be better than	
article than Benson's).....	10	any other. It is not too thick nor too thin, but	
Brown's Shoe Dressing.....	10	just right. Compare prices with other price	
Bird Food, pound packages.....	8	lists.	
Bird Gravel, pound packages.....	8	Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills.....	\$1 65
Belladonna Plasters, very best, 13c, two for.....	25	We have a much better article for.....	50
Bird Manna.....	12	Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes retailed at whole-	
Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, 35c, three		sale prices.	
boxes.....	85	Carlsbad Salts.....	75
Barry's Tricophorus, 38c, three bottles.....	\$1 00	Catheters, all sizes, sent by mail.	
Brandreth's Pills, plain or sugar-coated.....	15	Colgate's Toilet Water, all kinds.....	40 and 75
Jacobs' May Apple Pills will do the work.....	15	Cologne, per pint.....	\$1 00
Bromidia.....	75	Cushman's Menthol Inhalers.....	40
Bromo Kaffee, Keasby & Mattison.....	75	Castle Soap, White, always old and	
Bromo Soda, Warner's Company.....	65	hard, per pound.....	19
Brilliantine French.....	35	Castle Soap, mottled white, always old and	
Brown's Bronchial Troches, 17c, three boxes.....	50	hard, per pound.....	12
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	67	Combs, all kinds and prices, sure to suit you.	
Baby Powder, rose or violet, per package.....	19	Campbell's Arsenic Wafers.....	40c and 75
Boogies, all sizes.....	15	Dalley's Salve.....	17
Jackson's Bone Liniment, the strongest and		Dalley's Horse Salve.....	25
most penetrating liniment in the market.....	15	Diamond Dyes, all colors.....	8
Brushes, all kinds, all prices, all qualities. No		Elixir Calisaya and Iron, Jacobs'. A most ef-	
use to quote prices, which run, however, from		fect preparation of true Calisaya Bark, com-	
10c to \$5 for Hair Brushes; from 5c up on		bined with Iron. This effective combination	
Tooth Brushes; all sorts of prices for Infants' en-		enriches the blood and tones up and invigor-	
Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Flesh es the entire system; half pints, 40c; pints, 75c.		Jacobs' Extract Witch Hazel. We obtain the	
Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shaving Brushes, etc., etc., etc. Our stock is enormous, and quality guaranteed. No Fancy Goods House can undersell us on Brushes.		Extract directly from the Witch Hazel district in Connecticut, and warrant it to be fully equal to Pond's Extract, or we refund your money. Large bottles, same size as \$1 of Pond's Extract.....	25
Beef, Iron and Wine. We are the first druggists in Atlanta to bottle Beef, Iron and Wine, and although many have imitated us, no one makes as elegant an article. Unlike other makers, we use such a pure, sound Sherry that the preparation needs no flavoring to disguise an inferior article. Price, 50 cents, full pints.		Essence of Jamaica Ginger—pure Ginger, no Capsicum.....	20c and 35
Ray Rum, good.....	25	Fellow's Compound Syrup Hypophosphites.....	90
Ray Rum, guaranteed genuine St. Thomas.....	35	We make a compound Syrup of Hypophosphites which we guarantee to be a better and more satisfactory article than Fellow's in every respect. Try it once, and you will never use Fellow's again. Half pints, 50c; full pints.....	75
Ray Rum, guaranteed genuine St. Thomas.....	70	Furniture Polish—makes old furniture look new.....	25
Carter's Little Liver Pills.....	13	Hall's Hair Renewer.....	25
Carter's Iron Pills.....	28	Huyard's Mineral Water.....	25
Carter's Smartweed Plaster.....	15	Domestic Ammonia, strong—pint bottles, 15c; quarts.....	25
Caldor's Dentine.....	18	Hager's Magnolia Balm.....	25
Castoria.....	25	Hunter's Favorite Powder.....	19
Cuticura Resolvent.....	35	Hostetter's Bitters.....	65
Cuticura Salve.....	40, 75	Hop Bitters.....	65
Cuticura Plasters.....	17	Hofford's Acid Phosphate.....	34
		Hoff's Extract Malt.....	35
		Hoff's Extract Malt, per dozen.....	\$3 50
		Electric Plasters, best made, far better as a pain-relieving and strengthening Plaster than Alcock's.....	10
		Hot Water Bottles. We are wholesale jobbers of all kinds of Rubber Goods; if you want anything in the line of Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Atomizers, Rubber Sheeters, etc., etc., you are perfectly safe to come here, as we are headquarters.	
		Lactopeptine, ounce bottles.....	65
		Lubin's Genuine Extracts, all odors.....	65
		Muller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.....	65
		McAllister's Ointment.....	65
		Mink Magnesia.....	25
		Martina Wine.....	65

JACOBS' PHARMACY CORNER MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE STREETS

WHAT GOES ON IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

EASTER GOWNS AND EASTER WEDDINGS.

Some of the Events Society Looks Forward To.

THE TYNER - HUNNICUTT WEDDING

And Others that Are to Come. Gossip About People.

The week has been passed very pleasantly for society in a quiet way with card parties and quiet teas and luncheons. It has been a busy week of preparation too, for the woman of fashion. From the crowds of buyers in the shops it seems that no woman, young or old, will be without an Easter garment; and as for the Easter brides, their wardrobes this season beggar description.

I saw a number of elegant gowns in the rooms of a popular modiste that will grace the figure of one of the most beautiful brides ever seen in Atlanta. Every bride must have a gray gown, and the one in this bride's wardrobe was of pale gray serge, the skirt trimmed with a deep flounce of applique silk embroidery over white silk net.

The bodice was finished with this embroidery and silver passementerie in an elegant but simple design. The "going away" gown of fine cloth in small brown and white checks. The long coat has pockets and a vest of brown silk, and is finished with smoked pearl buttons. The perfectly plain skirt is finished at one side by a row of large smoked pearl buttons, and the whole suit is too utterly stylish for anything.

Another toilet of reseda green and white striped silk looks as fresh and cool as ribbon grass on an April day.

The trimming is dark green velvet and white lace, the latter being fitted into the armholes and falling over the sleeves. These are only three trousseaus out of a trousseau which will be remarkable for its tasteful elegance.

"But," said Miss Hudson, who showed them to me, "I must not show any more because the young lady would not be pleased."

A lovely Easter gown, just finished for a very popular Atlanta girl, was of pale grayish tan camel's hair. This was trimmed with green velvet, and the green velvet skirt about the slender waist was clasped by a silver buckle.

One of the most delightful of Lenten pastimes has been the historical society, organized some weeks ago by a number of Atlanta's cultivated ladies. Mrs. Albert Thompson proposed this club for the study of history, and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Grady, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Henry Jackson, and a number of other prominent ladies are members.

The other day I asked one of these ladies about a certain court matrimonial rumor, and she said that she had been at luncheon with a party of friends the day before, but that they were so engrossed in their discussions about history that they hadn't gossiped much. She admitted, however, that after luncheon, "when we all felt so good and comfortable, you know, we did talk a little about our neighbors."

But just how satisfactory the said talk was concerning the said wedding I did not ascertain. The word "said" reminds one of lawyers, doesn't it? But, of course, I would not connect the making of a marriage with a profession that unmakes them.

But of weddings with the dates settled there are many just now. The first, and one of the most brilliant of the spring season, will be that of Dr. Charles O. Tyner and Miss Eddie Hunnicutt, to be celebrated on April 10th at the First Methodist church. The ceremony, an elegant reception will be given at the home of the bride, on Hunnicutt avenue. The guests will be the attendants, and the young married pair whom Miss Hunnicutt has been bridesmaid for and their parents.

Miss Hunnicutt is a young lady rarely blessed in every way. She is a peerless beauty in face and figure. Her pearl of carriage and her striking figure make her queen among women, and with these advantages of person she has a nature rarely pure and womanly.

Dr. Tyner has long been identified with the prosperous business life of Atlanta. He is one of the leading druggists in the city, and although a young man, he has already been a very prosperous and successful one in his business. Socially, he holds a high and honored position, and is universally liked.

Both deserve all the congratulations which will be showered upon them.

After this wedding a number of others, not yet announced, will follow.

A delightful euchre party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Hill at the home of their beautiful guest, Miss Forepaugh, of St. Paul. Delicious refreshments were served during the entertainment, and the game of progressive euchre was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The lady's first prize was a silver coat plaster case, and the gentleman's a handsome cravat pin. The guests present were: Miss Forepaugh, Miss Correll Jackson, Lewis of St. Louis; Cobb, of Macon; Plant, of Macon; Mack, of Macon; Barker, Messrs. Quintard Peters, Robert Foreman, Tom Erwin, James Johnson, John Grant, Grant, Tom Paine, Charles Crankshaw and Ben Hill Thompson.

The last session of the season will be given on the 25th of April, and in decorations, figures, favors and so forth, it will be one of the most elegant ever enjoyed by the club.

The Kimball house ballroom will be adorned entirely with Easter lilies, and everything else about the affair will be of the most elegant. Mr. T. B. Paine will lead the orchestra.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe and Mrs. Henry Grady will leave for New York Saturday to spend Easter with their daughters, Miss Robt Lowe and Miss Gussie Grady.

Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Mims, Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mr. Livingston Mims Thompson will leave for Washington. The party will spend a few days in New York before returning to Atlanta.

Friday night the North Side Euchre Club and a few other friends were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Grant Wilkins on Peachtree street. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Arthur Locke and Mr. Lott Hill, and the trophy to Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. J. H. Porter.

The Nine O'Clock Club will shortly give an Easter german at the Kimball. All of the dancing clubs are issuing invitations, and the affair promises to be a very enjoyable one.

PRESIDENT PALMER, OF THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

Reached Atlanta Yesterday Morning and Leaves Tonight for Florida—What He Says of the Big Fair.

Hon. T. W. Palmer, president of the commission of the world's fair, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. Palmer was on his way to Rock Lodge, Fla.

The gentleman in whose hands the destiny of the world's fair—or Columbian exposition, as it is technically known—rests, has a pleasant, intelligent, benevolent face, and is thoroughly conversant with the work he has in hand. He has been a prominent factor in the politics of the northwest, and was once a member of the United States senate from Michigan. In that body, as in all other walks of life, Mr. Palmer displayed great executive talent, and when the selection and organization of the world's fair commission was provided for his fitness for the position was apparent. Immediately after his appointment he took the reins in hand, and just now it is all smooth sailing with the big exposition of '92.

"Atlanta is an exposition town, itself," said Mr. Palmer yesterday, "and was one of the pioneers in the work. I think I am well acquainted with the history of your cotton exposition of '81. That was the first big show of the kind after the centennial which proved a success."

"Were you here?" he was asked.

"No, but I am sure my present position is not a study of expositions. I gather my information from printed matter. You certainly had a good show of exhibits from every section and all kinds of machinery and nearly every mineral and cereal were in the catalogue. After the cotton exposition came the Louisville. Then New Orleans, and then they began general."

"How is the world's fair progressing?"

"It could not be doing better. Work is progressing nicely."

"Will the country generally be represented?"

"Yes, every state you may say, and the displays will give the world a complete knowledge of the resources of the country. In the states primarily sums have been donated for the display, while in others the sum is smaller."

"It takes a fortune to run it, doesn't it?"

"So far \$13,000,000 have been appropriated. The government has given \$1,500,000 and Chicago has given \$11,500,000. That \$11,500,000 is, in my opinion, the cheapest investment Chicago has ever made. I am sure it will add at least \$300,000 people to the city almost before the fair is over."

"Congress ought to give \$5,000,000," continued President Palmer, "and I sincerely hope that the next body will be liberal enough to do so."

"No, I am on my way to Florida with my wife. However I shall return to Atlanta soon. So far, Georgia has done nothing in the way of making a display. As I understand it, your constitution prevents the state from appropriating money that way. I think that is a big mistake. I am informed, however, that the people are going to have a state convention or something of that kind to raise the money for a display. That I think is after the true spirit of Georgia as I know it, and I feel safe in predicting that the will of the people will surmount that constitutional obstacle and that the Empire State of the south will present an exhibit in perfect harmony with her rapid progress and her wealth of minerals, timber and cereals."

"Have you seen much of the state?"

"Not as much as I would like to see. But what I have seen has not only pleased me, but astonished me. I was prepared, by what I have heard of the old state, to expect something, but what I find surpasses all I thought of. Evidences of prosperity are presented everywhere. Everybody seems busy and I see no idlers—a most happy condition of affairs. You have a growing, thriving city here."

"We all think so."

"I have seen a good deal of it this morning and it reminds me more of Chicago than any other city in the country. Your business houses are monuments to the pluck, energy and success of business men, while your beautiful residences are a true index to the refinement and taste of their home life. Atlanta certainly has a grand future and in a few years will be the greatest city in the south."

Mr. Palmer called upon Governor Northen at the capitol yesterday and had quite an extended conference with him in reference to the Georgia display at the fair.

The governor stated just what had been done in the matter, the most important step being the calling of a convention to be held in Atlanta on the 6th of May, for the purpose of agreeing upon and inaugurating some plan to have the state represented.

Mr. Palmer said that he was very much interested in the matter, and particularly at the active interest shown by the governor.

The conference ended with Mr. Palmer's promises to return to Atlanta and be present at the convention in May.

At that time he will be accompanied by Colonel McKenney, ex-congressman from Kentucky, who is returning to Atlanta and be present at the convention in May.

President Palmer spent a good portion of the day with Judge W. T. Newman.

THE FORSYTH BRIDGE.

IT IS NOW READY FOR THE BIDDERS.

The Last Detail Arranged—The City Hall Has a Quiet Day—The New Waterworks.

The Park Privileges Sold.

Every detail for the construction of the Forsyth street bridge has been arranged.

The last obstruction was removed yesterday.

And the contract for the work will be awarded about the 1st of May.

Advertising for bids will begin the 1st of April.

When Chief Engineer Hunter, of the Central, returned the plans for the bridge the committee found it necessary to have a consultation with the chief engineer of the Western and Atlantic, Mr. Hunter McDonald.

This conference took place yesterday morning in the city hall.

Mr. Turner, Mr. McBride and Mr. Rice, of the bridge committee, City Engineer Clayton and Mr. Grant Wilkins were at the conference.

Engineer McDonald gave the plans a thorough examination, and after hearing what the chief engineer of the Central had agreed to, remarked:

"That plan will suit us, and I see no reason to oppose it. We will have to move one track the same as the Central."

"The details were then perfected, and the committee, pleased with the result, withdrew.

The bridge will be a support structure of two spans each about 120 feet. It will have only one support and that will be near the bridge and will be made of four heavy large upright iron posts.

"The bridge," said Mr. Rice, "will be the finest in the south and for appearance and construction will challenge anything of its kind in the country."

"When will you get to work?"

"We will begin advertising for bids on the 1st of April," said Chairman Turner. "The advertisements will have to run thirty days; so you see we will not be able to award the contract before the 1st of May."

"And when will you get to work?"

"It will require at least thirty days, maybe sixty," said Mr. McBride, "for the contractor to get his material ready."

"And the rest of the year," said Chairman Turner, "to complete the work. We hope to have the bridge ready in time to put in the state's Christmas stock. We will certainly be able to dedicate it New Year's day."

"What will be the cost?"

"That, of course, we can't say," replied the chairman, "but it will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000."

"And will be built with supports?"

"In the middle there will be four supports, all in rows."

"But will the one support be enough?"

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.

THE SURPRISE STORE.

SPRING OPENING.

EXQUISITE DISPLAY OF FRENCH PATTERNS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

March 23d, 24th and 25th.

When we shall exhibit, in the finest Millinery Parlors in the South, most wonderful collection of perfectly exquisite Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, from leading Paris and London modistes, supplemented by our own artistic models of our own exclusive designs.

Our very moderate charges for HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Are bound to stimulate lively purchasing and excite the admiration of visitors, notwithstanding the fact we maintain that maxim of using quality materials and employ only expert milliners in the making of our goods.

We stint on nothing, yet absolutely guarantee lowest prices.

Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Millinery Ornaments, Feathers, Silks, Satins and Velvets.

Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroidered Umbrellas and Gossamers.

5,000 beautiful Souvenirs will be given away to all our customers on opening days. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Respectfully yours,

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.

40 Whitehall Street.

BLOW UNDER THE EAR.

THE FATAL RESULT OF AN AMATEUR BOXING MATCH.

Robert Willink Struck and Killed by Byrne Murphy—Amateur Sparring Winds Up with a Tragedy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—[Special.]—Robert Willink, aged twenty-one years, of an estimable family, died this morning from the effect of a blow, administered by Byrne Murphy, in a sparring match last night.

A class of young men, under Professor Myers, of New York, got up an amateur sparring tournament for championship medals. The fourth event was for the heavy weight championship. Willink and Murphy entered at the end of the fourth round. Both were well matched.

The judges decided that another round was necessary to settle the question of superiority. Just as the time came to call this round to order, Murphy struck Willink a swinging blow with the right hand, under the left ear, and he toppled over. Almost as soon as he struck the stage he was unconscious. Physicians worked on him, but in vain.

Shortly after midnight he was removed to his home, where he died. From the time the blow struck he never regained consciousness. It is evidently completely paralyzed the brain. Those who saw him just before the last round say that his face was extremely flushed, and that soon after the fatal blow it became fairly purple. But for the respiratory and a few vital movements one would have thought that the unfortunate young man was even dead. Willink was one of the most popular young men of the city.

WARRANTS WERE ISSUED.

Warrants were issued at the request of the solicitor general, for Professors Myers and Murphy. The former gave himself up, but the latter is still at liberty. The coroner's jury found a case of accidental death.

The pay of the officers of the police force will be acted upon.

The finance and police committees of the body will present through Mr. Rice, chairman of the finance committee, an ordinance fixing the pay of the officer in accordance with the request of the board.

THE FORSYTH BRIDGE.

IT IS NOW READY FOR THE BIDDERS.

The Last Detail Arranged—The City Hall Has a Quiet Day—The New Waterworks.

The Park Privileges Sold.

Every detail for the construction of the Forsyth street bridge has been arranged.

The last obstruction was removed yesterday.

And the contract for the work will be awarded about the 1st of May.

Advertising for bids will begin the 1st of April.

When Chief Engineer Hunter, of the Central, returned the plans for the bridge the committee found it necessary to have a consultation with the chief engineer of the Western and Atlantic, Mr. Hunter McDonald.

This conference took place yesterday morning in the city hall.

Mr. Turner, Mr. McBride and Mr. Rice, of the bridge committee, City Engineer Clayton and Mr. Grant Wilkins were at the conference.

Engineer McDonald gave the plans a thorough examination, and after hearing what the chief engineer of the Central had agreed to, remarked:

"That plan will suit us, and I see no reason to oppose it. We will have to move one track the same as the Central."

"The details were then perfected, and the committee, pleased with the result, withdrew.

The bridge will be a support structure of two spans each about 120 feet. It will have only one support and that will be near the bridge and will be made of four heavy large upright iron posts.

"The bridge," said Mr. Rice, "will be the finest in the south and for appearance and construction will challenge anything of its kind in the country."

"When will you get to work?"

"We will begin advertising for bids on the 1st of April," said Chairman Turner. "The advertisements will have to run thirty days; so you see we will not be able to award the contract before the 1st of May."

"And when will you get to work?"

"It will require at least thirty days, maybe sixty," said Mr. McBride, "for the contractor to get his material ready."

"And the rest of the year," said Chairman Turner, "to complete the work. We hope to have the bridge ready in time to put in the state's Christmas stock. We will certainly be able to dedicate it New Year's day."

"What will be the cost?"

"That, of course, we can't say," replied the chairman, "but it will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000."

"And will be built with supports?"

"In the middle there will be four supports, all in rows."

"But will the one support be enough?"

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NEGRO MINSTRELSY AND THE NEGRO.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Some years ago, when Edwin Forrest was making what proved to be his farewell tour through the South, he went to Savannah, Ga., a town that was dear to him as the scene of some of his earlier triumphs. He was old and irritable, and not given to sociability, but he made it a point to hunt up an old comrade of his, Colonel William T. Thompson, author of "Major Jones's Courtship" and other humorous books, who was at that time editing the Morning News. In his younger days Colonel Thompson had a great taste for theatricals, and he and Mr. Forrest belonged to the same Thespian corps in Philadelphia when they were boys together. The meeting of the two old friends and comrades, was something more than cordial. It had about it the grace and flavor of the good old times. Their talk was full of the most interesting reminiscences, but, although I was an interested listener, only one incident that Mr. Forrest related has stuck in my memory.

"Billy," said he, "I had a queer experience not long ago."

"What was it?" asked Colonel Thompson.

"Why, I was sitting in my hotel at Richmond nursing my old leg, when a boy brought in a card. I took it, and the gentleman up. The gentleman came up, and after we had hemmed and hawed together for awhile, he apologized for his intrusion, and said he had simply called to pay his respects as one of the profession."

"That must have been pleasant," said the colonel, to fill out the pause.

"Pleasant?" roared Forrest. "Billy, do you know who the (blankity, blank, blank) fellow was? Why, he was a (blank, blank, blank) middle-man in a nigger minstrel show!"

Out of this incident I have constructed a novel that has been a light and a guide to my feet, but that novel has no place here. I have referred to the incident in order to give form and substance to a few desultory thoughts and suggestions on the subject of negro minstrelsy. A very interesting question presents itself. Would Mr. Forrest's apparent resentment have been as pronounced if the "end man"—the bones or tambourine-player—had called to pay his respects, as the "interlocutor" did? In other words, does any part of the negro minstrel business pertain to what is known as dramatic art? The thoughtful observer is compelled to ask himself that question. It lacks unity, it lacks purpose, it lacks the accuracy that gives coherence and design even to burlesque; it lacks, in short, every feature and suggestion that looks towards art. Of all the manifestations that are projected from the stage, negro minstrelsy is the only one that is wholly without form and intention—the only one that is absolutely aimless. Punch and Judy—Pantalone—the clown in the circus—the bonnie spectacle, with its several and various legs capering about on the floor, or dangle high in the air—all these are in touch with human nature and art at some point near or remote. Negro minstrelsy lacks even the suggestion of that touch. It is not an interpretation—it is not a reproduction; it is neither historic nor representative.

Nevertheless Mr. Lawrence Hutton, in his book on the "American Stage," remarks that "negro minstrelsy is the only branch of the dramatic art, if properly it can be claimed to be an art at all, which has had its origin in this country, while the melody it has inspired is certainly our only approach to a national music." The most serious and important part of this statement is the "if," which is as big as the trees of Mariposa. A man must touch life at some point, and it is the function of dramatic art to be its chosen and peculiar representative. This being so, the sooner negro minstrelsy, as it now exists, is shuffed off the stage, or reformed altogether, or comes to be understood for what it really is, the better for the public and the minstrels themselves. And yet, it is not with the minstrelsy pure and simple that I have any quarrel; the ballads, indeed, are the one feature that gives vitality to the curious compound. The majority of them are not negro songs and bear no definite relation to the plantation melodies of the South, yet ballads of any kind touches the heart and appeals to the understanding. It is to the assumption that the stage negro is what he pretends to be that strenuous objection should be made.

The origin of this stage negro has long been a puzzle to me. I think that Mr. Hutton, in his book just referred to, has hit on it. He says that a man named Rice, while sitting in his room in a southern tavern, saw a negro cutting some queer capers, and singing the well-known Jim-Crow song. Here the stage negro and negro minstrelsy were evolved. I have not Mr. Hutton's book before me, but this is about the substance of what he says, and the statement carries conviction with it. There is no doubt that Rice faithfully reproduced the particular negro he saw, which, with little or no change, has become the stage negro. Nor is there any doubt that the negro which Rice copied was an imbecile or a "half-wit," one of the freaks to be found in almost every community where slavery existed. The type will instantly recur to every southern man who reads this article, and he will see in it, more fantastic in creature, fantastic in color, more fantastic in actions, free to do and say what he pleased so long as he kept within the bound of harmlessness.

I do not remember the Jim-Crow minstrel. My earliest recollections center around "Old Rob Riddle," who was one of the features of the circuses that used to gad through the country—the vast aggregated aggregations on wheels. But Old Rob Riddle was merely Rice's Jim-Crow with a new song—the same song, which was discovered in the back yard of the country tavern, wearing the same long-tailed coat with huge leather buttons, the same high collar, and the same variegated trousers—an exaggeration too monstrous to answer to the name of burlesque.

This, then, is the origin of negro minstrelsy. The inherent verity of Mr. Hutton's statement shines forth luminously. Given a negro "loony" fantastically dressed and capering about in a tavern yard, and a not over-sensitive barn-steward in search of new material—thus forestwandering to some extent the necessity to which a number of our modern fictionists have been driven—and the combination is complete.

It is curious, as well as interesting, to follow the development of this negro "loony" on the stage. He was lonely and he grew into two—the bones and the tambourine man. Between these two grew up an orchestra, then the balladist and the chorus. Then, in order to make things agreeable, the gentlemanly "interlocutor" with the sonorous voice and the manners of a Chesterfield, put in an appearance, and the whole arrangement passed muster because some of the melodies were genuine and some of the jokes funny. And yet so far of it was as even a burlesque of the negro life and character.

But I have anticipated the evolution of the negro "loony" to some extent. After he was placed on the stage, it was necessary to place something in his hands. As he was to be a minstrel, he must have some sort of musical instrument. So, after awhile, we see him become an expert with the tambourine, and the bones, the triangle, and, by way of variation,

with the banjo. Do these instruments pertain to the real negro? Are they typical? The white man who performs the part of the negro "loony" manipulates them with great skill, but what about the genuine negro?

Alas! the iconoclast finds a virgin field here, and if he wields his sledge-hammer as it should be wielded, there will be loud protests against the work of destruction. When I suggested in the newspapers, a year or two ago, as mildly as such a matter could be ventured on, that the real negroes had no fancy for the banjo, and certainly no aptitude in playing it, the suggestion was received with great disfavor, even in the South, and a number of people undertook to correct and disprove the results of long and familiar observation. The most of them were keen to engage in a controversy on the subject, for there is nothing more difficult to dispose of than a sentimental delusion. Yet the testimony brought forward by those who have a notion that the banjo is one of the musical instruments of the negro is surprisingly vague and inconclusive, all things considered. As a matter of fact, there is not a scintilla of evidence to support the notion.

Where, then, did the banjo come from? It is essentially a modern affair, but it is based on a rude instrument of Arabian origin. The European and American slave traders, who went with their ships to Africa were not always as scrupulous as they might have been. It frequently happened that when they had bought a cargo of negro slaves from the Arab dealers, they included in the bargain the dealers themselves by way of good measure. On the other hand, it may be that the Arabs sold some of their own kith into slavery. However this may be, there were many Arabs brought to the South—in some instances whole families, and the race characteristics crop out to this day in individual types. I saw not long ago a diary kept by an Arab slave who was for years the head man of a large Georgia plantation. It was in Arabic, and the characters were as perfect as if they had been reproduced from copper plate. The diary was examined by Dr. Arberry, a native of Syria, who was practicing physic in Atlanta, and he, I am told, declared it to be written in one of the dialects of the Soudan. It was the diary of Ben Ali, who belonged to the family of the late Dr. F. R. Goulding, author of that famous boy's book, "The Young Marooners."

I think there can be little doubt that the "banjer," Thomas Jefferson saw with some recently arrived slaves, and to which he alludes in his diary, was in the hands of an Arab. I saw a statement in the newspapers awhile ago to the effect that the banjo was invented by a man named Sweeney, of Virginia. If this Sweeney was a relative of "Old Joe Sweeney" who used to go frolicking between the lines of the two armies with General Jeb Stuart, the confederate cavalry leader, the statement may well be seriously considered; for it is doubtful indeed, if the banjo has ever had such a master as "Old Joe Sweeney," who was himself in the minstrel business before the war.

So much for the banjo. Now, what about the other "typical" instruments of negro minstrelsy? The tambourine may be dismissed at once, leaving the bones and the triangle to be considered. The triangle has, as the negro says, "made its disappearance," yet it was for years one of the features of the minstrel stage. The bones hold their own. The question is, are the bones and the triangle negro instruments? None of the explorers who have been tramping about over Africa during the past fifty years have ever discovered these musical instruments in use among the negroes. At least they have never made any record of it, so far as I know; nor have they reported the banjo. Nevertheless, it is certain that the negro minstrel does not invent these instruments, crude and primitive as they are. It is certain, moreover, that they must have seen them in the hands of the slaves. Where did the negroes get them? It might as well be asked where the negroes got the dialect of Chaucer? I hesitate right here, as any sane person must who knows the devious ways of the Shakespearean commentators, who, although they are slain, will rise and turn and come again. To make matters plain, I shall have to go to Shakespeare, even at the risk of poisoning on the preserves of the worthy poets who have taken charge of the great master's legacy. Somewhere in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which is supposed to be enacted in Athens, England, (the commentators will set me right if I am wrong), Queen Titania remarks to Bottom, the weaver, "What, wilt thou hear some music, my sweet love?" Whereupon the weaver replies: "I have a reasonable good ear for music. Let's have the tongs and the bones." Possibly this would be obscure to the commentator who knows nothing of the customs of those who brought Shakespeare's dialect to Virginia, and carried it thence to Georgia. What were the "tongs and the bones?" They were the substitutes of the English rustics for musical instruments, and, rude as they are, were effective. The bones were the bleached and sawed off ribs of a beef. The tongs were the old, familiar pattern of the shovel. They were held by strings tied to the back of the handle, while a large nail, or a heavy piece of metal, was used on their dangling legs. The use of both, as musical instruments, was brought to Virginia by those who came from Shakespeare's country, and whose descendants still retain more of the peculiarities of Shakespeare's English than the philologists are aware of. The tongs and bones were appropriated by the negroes, and this imitative and conservative race has also appropriated many words and phrases of the Shakespearean dialect.

Thus, in order to get within hailing distance of the truth, we shall have to strip the stage negro of his musical instruments—the instruments that are a part of the traditions by which he is surrounded. But this is not all. In order to get still nearer the truth, (the truth that is as important to art as it is to life,) we shall have to dispose of the stage negro himself—the pitiful caricature of the negro loony whose fantastic garb and capers attracted the attention of a wandering and versatile vagabond so many years ago. Nobody pretends that there has ever been any serious or sustained attempt to present the negro and his life on the minstrel stage, and yet what golden opportunities there have been and still remain for some manager and his burnt cork comedians to make fame and fortune! All they have to do is to take the plantation negro and make of him a legitimate contribution to dramatic art.

I know of but one definite attempt on the part of a tenant of the minstrel stage to give the grace and fervor of art to the representation of the negro character. This attempt—a fleeting and a futile one—was made by Mr. Milton G. Barlow, a genial and an unambitious player who deserved a better fate than the obscurity into which he has fallen. I know of no more interesting episode than Mr. Barlow's tentative effort to place upon the stage, however vaguely, the genuine plantation negro. It was a rough and an unfinished sketch, but whoever saw Mr. Barlow in the little place that was attached to the song of

"Old Black Joe," caught a glimpse of the real negro character and saw a touch of the picturesque elements, which, disassociated from the stage where they properly belong, have insisted on a place in our literature.

I have never heard that Mr. Barlow's effort attracted any special attention. It was an innovation neither relished nor understood by the uncritical audiences that we attracted to negro minstrelsy. It was a sketch that flew in the face of the traditions of the minstrel stage, and the variegated audiences, who had tolerated it because it brought them a step nearer to the genuine old plantation and original African silver statue clog dance. So one night the little experiment limped off the stage and disappeared, and Mr. Barlow with it. The reason is plain. The negro minstrel stage affords no room for the real negro, picturesque as his character is, and the audience it has trained would fail to appreciate him.

I was reading awhile ago from the pen of Mr. Low Dockstader a little article on this very subject of negro minstrelsy, and his views are certainly curious. He was discussing the question why this particular form of amusement, instead of continuing on in its throes of what seems to be its decline and fall doesn't hark back to first principles, so to speak, and so renew in a measure its ancient vogue. After alluding to the queer development that is now going on in the negro minstrel business—the evolution from the spasmodic and crashing hurly-burly that was formerly supposed to be characteristic of the musical negro, to the remarkable spectacular arrangement that now greets the eye of the awed mob that forms the modern minstrel audience—Mr. Dockstader complains that the public is responsible for the whole wretched business. We are given to understand that the managers of negro minstrelsy, in obedience to the demands of the public, have been compelled to place French, Venetian, and the Lord knows what other spectacles and costumes on the stage as adjuncts of negro minstrelsy. If the managers had the grace to give the real and critical public any credit for intelligence they would not be at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on the minstrel stage. Their seats, said to say, are not filled by the negroes, and the negroes are not at the pains of making such costly, inert, and futile experiments. It is unreasonable to say that those who no longer occupy their old places in dress circle and pit, having given up the hope they once had of beholding a genuine representation of negro character, are responsible for such a wild and whirling mess of incongruities as that which is now piled on

DRESS GOODS

KEELY CO.

DRESS GOODS

Fashions and the Fine Arts. Why so closely allied?

Artists make Fashions, yet none are so careless of Fashion decrees. Why so separated?

Creative and original taste commands the present and holds the key to the future. This is true of all Fine Arts and especially of the one that produces Dress Textiles. Rare and brilliant examples of contemporary work from England, Scotland, France, Germany and the various States of America are here. All that is bold, chaste, dazzling and beautiful, all that is popular, plain and practical has been collected into this one preeminent and colossal Dress Goods stock of the South.

Whatever the Dress need, from the finest, most delicate Paris, Berlin or London Novelty to the simplest printed Cotton, only lingers until call you for it. The trio of irresistible forces—capital, electricity and steam—obey the will that summons. Magic does it—the dynamics of trade.

Our Dress Goods structure constantly grows greater and grander. Progressive experience is both builder and teacher, and from modest beginnings we have added point to point until now we draw on the world's broadest resources for a perfect and prodigious business, without superior in the retailing of this country.

On previous occasions we have catalogued the



general and technical names of leading Fabrics, and recited their prices. They are so familiar that you do not care to read again. All are here and you can trace their location easily by the crowds that surround them at the counters.

French wit and ingenuity mingle quietly with English skill and dexterity in our Department of Robes. Hundreds of styles and no two alike, are ready. They cannot all be displayed at once. When one is gone another appears and so the interest is unceasing.

It takes a level head and calm judgment to govern such an organization. The combinations are infinite. These are some of the common items that must be considered. Quantity, quality, color, style, price. It confounds a novice. Selections must be made with scrupulous care. You are fastidious. The buyer must make no blunder. You know what the automatic mandates of the metropolis are, and the materials must speak good cosmopolitan-fashion-language to you.

Success in Dress Goods has a touch of greatness. A man is the architect of his own destiny, a woman of her own Dress. Individuality is a sweet boon. The grand test of our triumph comes in the "exclusiveness" reflected in the Novelties.



How to provide Dress Goods—Silks, Woolens, Linens, Cottons—for the trade of the season was a serious question months ago. At that time most merchants were in "Doubting Castle"—many are there yet. We studied the situation carefully—and discarding doubts and fears, secured a stock that should far surpass all collections of former seasons.

Hence, while very limited and meagre lines of Art Fabrics are the general rule, our offerings of Novelties are most abundant and complete. The sales of Fancy Stuffs for Spring and Summer began weeks ago and keeps on with great activity. Constant arrivals maintain a continuity of fresh interest.

With certain sorts of materials the question is inherent whether designers or wearers create demand. Emphasis comes to this idea by the present impulse for Plaids. Many French experts, taking yellow, gray, blue, tan and red as the motif, have worked out effects of much grace and beauty. The tendency toward such styles is interesting. It is as if some hygienic influence of the artist had controlled American preference and inspired an anomalous desire for that particular line of patterns.

Therefore it will be welcome news, the most pleasant that we could print, that fifty fresh conceits in Rough Plaids will go on sale tomorrow morning. Qualities worth 60c for 39c, worth 75c for 48c, worth

90c for 67c. Those three indicate the trend.

The higher priced Plaids are also here. The echo of each price is a Bargain, and a good one. The simple fact is the only needed advertisement.

There is a prettiness and fineness innate in daintily meshed Grenadines and Draperies peculiar to themselves. Another potent charm is imposed upon them when you can secure the regnant styles, crowned by universal popularity, very cheap. A chance for a day or two.

There is a story of certain goods that ought to be told. It must be told before long. For now, only this: Under our roof today is the fullest, completest, best assortment of French Challis, Scotch Ginghams and India Silks ever shown in this city. A peerless stock. That's the whole pith of the matter. Of course the trade is big and growing.

For the warm weather dress. We've been thinking about Summer, hence the White Goods, Swisses and Muslins, that await you here. The prices will not decline. Buy now, before varieties break. All new kinks and fads that women want first are ready. The reception of new Cottons last week, with all their brightness, was only a little blossom that each day since has been unfolding a larger and richer flower. In plain English, the stock grows stronger daily. People do seem to appreciate the economy here.



DRESS GOODS

KEELY CO.

DRESS GOODS

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL.

SPECIAL SALE

GLOVES

EASTER



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WE ARE the only authorized agents FOR THESE GLOVES, and SELL THEM AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES CALL FOR ORIGINAL PRICE LIST. All other GLOVES SOLD under THIS NAME ARE NOT FURNISHED BY CENTEMER.

BESIDES WE OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL VALUES:

Ladies' 4-button KID GLOVES, tan, brown and gray, at 50c.

Ladies' 8-button MOSQUETAIRE undressed Kid Gloves, TANS ONLY, 65c, worth \$1.

4-button SUEDE KID GLOVES, worth \$1.25, at 75c.

5-hook LACING GLOVES, in black and all colors, at \$1.

8-button LENGTH UNDRESSED Kid Gloves, in black and ALL COLORS, at \$1.25, worth \$1.75.

Ladies' pure SILK GLOVES, black and colors, at 35c.

Ladies' SILK GLOVES, with double finger tips, WARRANTED not to wear out, at 75c.

Ladies' SILK TAFFETA GLOVES at 20c.

Children's SILK KID and Lisle Gloves, in ALL SIZES and colors.

Fans.

Ostrich feather fans at 60c, 90c and \$1.25, which is half their value.

Latest novelties in gauze fans from 75c up.

Japanese Silk and Paper Fans, all the new effects, from 5c to \$1.50.

Umbrellas.

Ladies' Gloria Umbrellas, with gold caps or silverine handles, at 75c.

Gloria Silk Umbrellas, oxidized handles, at \$1.

Ladies' Leather Belts, 10c.

Ladies' Cleopatra Belts, 15c.

Underwear.

WE WILL DISTRIBUTE, TOMORROW, TWO CASES OF LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED

VESTS AT 8c EACH. This sale for Monday only.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests, with silk draw strings, bleached at 20c; brown, 15c.

Ladies' Pure Spun Silk Vests, cream, pink and blue, at 50c.

Men's India Gauze Shirts, 15c.

Men's French Balbriggan Shirts, with half or long sleeves, at 22c; worth 35c.

Men's Extra Quality French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, brown and fancy colors, with French neck, worth 50c and 60c, this week at 33c.

Infants' and Children's Plain and Ribbed Gauze Vests, long and short sleeves, at 10c and 15c.

Hosiery.

We offer, this week, the following lots at prices considerably below their value:

Lot 1—Ladies' Hermsdorf Fast Black Hose, seamless, at 15c.

Lot 2—Ladies' Hermsdorf Fast Black Hose, fine gauze, high-spliced heel and toe, at 25c; other houses ask 40c for them.

Lot 3—Infants' Black Hose, 3/4 Hose and Socks, full regular made, at 10c; worth 25c.

Lot 4—Ladies' French Lisle Hose, fast black, at 45c; worth 60c.

Lot 5—Children's Ribbed Hose, Hermsdorf's, fast black, double knees, heels and toes, at 20c.

Lot 6—Men's Balbriggan and Solid-colored Half Hose at 15c; worth 25c.

Corsets.

Colored Satteen Corsets, black and tan, at 40c; worth 75c.

French Woven Corsets, extra quality, at 50c.

Ventilated Summer Corsets at 50c; worth 75c.

R. & G., P. D. and C. P. Corsets at lower prices than anywhere in the city.

Men's Furnishings.

Unlaundried Shirts, reinforced linen bosom, at 33c. Gents' Fine Dress Shirts, satin-striped bosom, at 80c; worth \$1.25.

French Satteen Neglige Shirts, black and striped, at 75c and \$1.

Gents' Flowing-end Silk Scarfs, large variety, new spring styles, at 25c.

Boys' all-silk Windors Ties at 10c.

Boys' Calico Waists at 20c.

Boys' White Waists, linen collars and cuffs, at 50c.

Men's and Boys' Embroidered Night Shirts at 50c.

Mull Caps.

Large assortment of children's Mull and Embroidered Caps and Hats at lowest prices, from 15c up.

SPECIAL—I lot fine Caps, manufacturers' samples, at 35c, 50c and 75c; worth 75c to \$2.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, printed borders, 3c each.

Ladies' sheer linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 15c, worth 25c.

Men's all linen handkerchiefs, 10c; hemstitched, at 15c.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation,

Limited, of London, England, deposited in United States \$845,000.

The largest and strongest purely accident insurance company in the world.

Preferred A Class

Includes Accountants, Bankers, Clergymen, Commercial Travelers, Lawyers, Merchants, Physicians and others of like occupation.

The Investment

\$20 per year (or 5¢ cents per day) in above class, insures the following:

PROFITS.

\$5,000 for accidental injury, causing death.	\$5,000 for loss of one hand and one foot.
\$5,000 for loss of both eyes.	\$2,500 for loss of one foot.
\$5,000 for loss of two hands.	\$2,500 for loss of one hand.
\$5,000 for loss of two feet.	

For totally disabling injury, \$25 per week for 26 weeks; also, policies issued giving full protection to employers against loss by claims from employees on account of accidents.

Employers with pay rolls of \$100,000,000 already covered in the United States. Also insures owners of buildings for a nominal premium against claims and lawsuits arising from

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

PREMIUMS INCLUDE INSPECTION.

Endicott & Macomber, Boston Mass.,
Managers for the United States.

Clarence Angier, Gen'l Agent for Georgia.
23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Active Agents desired throughout Georgia.

AN EASY WAY OUT

Of your difficulties, if you are a sufferer from contagious blood poison, or any of the results of an unsanitary treatment of that disease, such as follow mercurial and potash poisoning is to take Swift's Specific S. S. S. You will not only find relief, but a permanent cure. In thousands of cases that have stubbornly resisted all other treatment, S. S. S. has been found effectual. This great remedy not only makes short work of blood poisoning, but drives out all traces of mercurial or potash poisoning. It is a purely vegetable remedy, compounded of nature's most active agents, and it has been known as a Specific for blood poisoning for fifty years. But the easiest way out of such difficulties is to promptly begin the use of S. S. S. Mr. George Stewart, of Shelby, Ohio, writes: "As soon as I discovered I was afflicted with the disease I commenced taking S. S. S. and in a few weeks I was permanently cured."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed Free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Spring is the time to purify the blood. When the system is changing from the heavy habit of winter to the light diet of the warmer months, the blood is apt to become sluggish and thick. That is the time to take S. S. S. It cleanses the blood of all impurities, invigorates the whole organism, and builds up the patient. Be sure to get the genuine. There is only one S. S. S. and there is nothing like it. Send for treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases MAILED FREE.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A Physical Wreck.

For two years I was affected with general debility, and I was fast becoming a physical wreck. I took quantities of every medicine I could hear of, but they did not have any effect on me. At length I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and I was a well man after taking a few bottles. It is without an equal for building up the general health. Had it not been for Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) I would undoubtedly be in my grave today.

J. T. BRYANT, Hendersonville, N. C.

Makes a Man of Him.

I consider Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) the best tonic and invigorant that I ever saw. Whenever my blood is sluggish and I feel depressed, I take a bottle of this great remedy, and it builds me right up and makes a man of me. It is by all odds the best tonic and appetizer and general strengthener on the market today, and I take pleasure in recommending it.

W. J. CONRAD, Duaneville, Ind.

A New Man.

My entire system was out of order and my appetite gone. My general health was falling fast. As a druggist, I had heard of the wonderful curative powers of S. S. S. I took three bottles and felt greatly relieved. Before the seventh bottle was reached I was a well man again, and I enjoy better health now than ever before. My entire system was renovated by the use of S. S. S.

JAS. H. HIGGINS, Mulberry, Ark.

Considers It Without an Equal.

I have used your valuable remedy (S. S. S.) for a number of years, and consider it without an equal as a blood purifier and tonic. In fact, I would not attempt to enter upon a spring or summer in this climate without it. I never tire of saying a good word for S. S. S. when I have an opportunity.

H. W. COLEMAN, Dale City, Fla.

A General Breaking Down.

After suffering for years from a general breaking down of the system, and after trying various proprietary medicines without receiving any benefit, I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) by the advice of my physician. The medicine benefited me in every way. I increased in flesh, my appetite improved, and my general health was better in every particular. I do not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine I have ever tried.

MAHALEY TURPIN, Oakland City, Ind.

Gained 44 Pounds.

Mr. James J. McCalley, of Monet, Mo., says he had dyspepsia for eight years, which made him a wreck, sick and suffering during the whole time. After trying all the remedies, including all the doctors in reach, he discarded everything and took Swift's Specific. He increased from 114 to 158 pounds, and was soon a sound, healthy man.

It Has No Equal

I take pleasure in recommending Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) as a blood purifier and general tonic. It has no equal for toning up the system, purifying the blood, and bracing up the flagging energies in the spring. Three bottles of this wonderful medicine made a man of me.

JOHN L. HUFF, Girard, Ill.

A Valuable Tonic

I have used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with good results. As a tonic it is valuable, as a blood purifier it is reliable.

REV. J. H. JEFFERSON, Winston, N. C.

The Best in the World.

Mr. D. M. Grayson, of Crowville, Franklin Parish, La., says: "I think Swift's Specific is the best blood remedy in the world. I have known it to make wonderful cures of persons with blood diseases, some cases which had been regarded as incurable."

HE PRESCRIBES IT.

I have used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for blood disease for several years, and found it to do just what is claimed for it. To anyone needing a blood purifier I would heartily recommend S. S. S.

O. B. THOMAS, Drug Clerk, Oakland City, Ind.

The Best Appetizer

I have used S. S. S. for debility, resulting from chills and fever, and have found it to be the best tonic and appetizer that I ever took. It also prevented the return of the chills.

A. J. ANTLIN, Eureka Springs, Ark.

It Builds Up Old People

My mother, who is a very old lady, was physically broken down. The use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) has entirely restored her to health.

R. B. DILWORTH, Greenville, S. C.

Painful Boils

About three years ago I was troubled with poison in my blood, very irritating and painful boils breaking out all over my body. For two years I suffered with them, trying all sorts of remedies, and doctors' prescription without avail. Becoming disgusted with doctors and medicines I had used up to this time, I concluded to try S. S. S., and the result was far beyond my expectations. A few bottles left me in better health than I had been since childhood. I consider S. S. S. the only medicine that has so thoroughly purified my blood.

T. K. MATTHEW, Horse Cave, Ky.

The Great Spring Tonic

W. H. Gilbert, druggist, Albany, Ga., writes: "We are selling large quantities of Swift's Specific for a spring alternative and general health tonic, and with the best results. It is now largely used as a preventive and cure of malaria. There are many remarkable evidences of its merits in this section."

For Ladies and Children

Mr. Thos. C. Lee, proprietor of the Lee Hotel, Arkadelphia, Ark., says that Swift's Specific has so strengthened his wife for her labors as a housewife, that he can recommend and emphasize the assertion that as a tonic for ladies and children S. S. S. has no equal.

Restored His Wife's Health

My wife suffered for years from debility and general breaking down of health, the result of diseases peculiar to women. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) restored her to perfect health. It built her up, increased her appetite and weight, and she is now the picture of health. The speedy recovery of my wife from her long illness caused all my family to be so delighted with it.

GEORGE FLANNERY, Covington, La.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE MATTER.

The Demands of the Engineers and the Reply of the Company Through Judge Tompkins—The Correspondence.

The following correspondence, concerning the strike of the engineers of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, will explain itself.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 19, 1891.—Editor Constitution: In your paper there has been a good deal said about the strike on the Marietta and North Georgia railway. I have refrained from making any statements for the press, but herewith send a letter from Judge Tompkins, written to the committee of engineers after he had heard both sides, and I request that you will publish this letter and the exhibit attached to it.

These papers set forth all the facts connected with the strike, and I deem it due to myself and the property I have in charge to ask this publication.

As the receiver in control of the property under the court I should be glad to have these employers, thinking themselves wronged, make application to the United States court for redress of their grievances.

If the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, through me as its receiver, ought to take back the grievance committee of the striking engineers and firemen, I can be ordered to do so by the court; and no one more than myself is ready to obey with cheerfulness the judgments of courts. I have not discharged a single man. I have simply filled the places of those engineers and firemen who quit the employment of the company whose property I was ordered to preserve and protect. Very truly, etc.

J. B. GLOVER, Receiver Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14, 1891.—D. C. Kendrick, Esq., Chairman Committee B. of L. E., care of J. H. Harris, Esq., Secretary etc., P. O. box 225, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: On January 22, a committee of three, accompanied by Mr. Harris, conferred with me in reference to the strike of the locomotive engineers on the Marietta and North Georgia railway. The company has been in the hands of a receiver since the 12th of January, 1891, at the suit of the Central Trust Company, of New York, and your interview with me was as counsel of the trust company.

From statements made to me by Mr. J. B. Glover, the receiver, and your letter, and from the writings submitted by you, I gathered the following facts:

sent of the receiver, ordered to quit work by some presumably secret organization to which these three men belonged, and to wait upon their employer for the purpose of forming an agreement of some sort between the railway and all its engineers. This stopping work was of itself a perfectly good reason why the receiver might have discharged all three of these engineers. Or, rather, it was a reason why the receiver might have considered the men as quitting the service of the company, and have proceeded to fill their places.

Mr. Glover did not so act, but he, being confined to his house by sickness, sent word to these three engineers (who had confessed to being orators) that they were to wait upon him. He ordered them to wait upon him on Monday, the 23d day of February, 1891. This interview took place on Monday, and on Wednesday, the 26th of February, 1891, the receiver wrote a letter to these three engineers—who, in the meantime, had failed to resume work for the company—giving reasons why he could not accede to their request, stating in extremely kind and proper language, that he was unable to accede to their request, and that he was unable to accede to their request.

The receiver promptly replied on the 26th of February to the letter of the committee of same date, saying: "It is not fair to us (the railway) to ask that the engineers be allowed until next Monday to put their grievances before the court. If you are going to take us up, no use to postpone the evil day, therefore go to work, and next Monday, if you decide to withdraw, give me two days' notice. Please notify me if you will go to work and continue until Monday, the time you desire."

To this letter the three engineers replied on the 26th of February as follows: "It is not fair to us (the railway) to ask that the engineers be allowed until next Monday to put their grievances before the court. If you are going to take us up, no use to postpone the evil day, therefore go to work, and next Monday, if you decide to withdraw, give me two days' notice. Please notify me if you will go to work and continue until Monday, the time you desire."

On the 26th of February the receiver wrote his last note, in reply to the foregoing, and after saying that he had made repeated efforts to get these three engineers, who constituted the committee, to go back to work, Mr. Glover added that as they had refused to go to work, "we were compelled to get other men rather than allow our business to stop. Therefore, as your places have been filled, we will not need you any more."

It is to be noted that these writings referred to are hereto appended, in regular order, marked exhibit "A."

Georgia railroad decided to strike, and carried out this decision in effect, all of them leaving the railroad a few days since.

I stated to you yesterday that I would carefully consider the papers and your statements, and give you a written opinion on two points:

1. As to what I thought of the position and rights of the striking engineers.

2. What I considered the method of redress open to you.

I think the action of the committee unwise, and their quitting work unauthorized. I think the strike unlawful and wrong. I think the course of the receiver right and commendable.

If you should dissent from my views in the premises, then the course proper to be pursued is for the employees of the receiver, feeling themselves wronged, to make a suitable petition to the circuit court of the United States, in Atlanta, setting forth their case and praying for redress of the same.

Thanking you for the candid and courteous with which your case was submitted, and regretting the facts are such that I can not endorse your course, I am, very truly, etc.

HENRY B. TOMPKINS, Of Counsel for Central Trust Company.

P. S.—I will furnish a copy of this letter to the receiver, and I consent that you or he shall publish the same if it is desired by either of you.

you at your earliest convenience. Please let us know at once when and where you will see us. Yours very truly,

D. C. KENDRICK, Chairman, S. B. BREWER, C. F. MINNEN.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 25, 1891.—Messrs. Kendrick, Brewer and Minner, Committee Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—Gentlemen: After the interview I had with you Monday I have carefully considered the terms of the articles of the agreement submitted by you, gentlemen, and the condition of the affairs of the company is such as to force me to decline to agree to your proposition.

The road, as you know, is insolvent, has been placed in the hands of a receiver and has not been earning a cent since the 12th of January. I have to make monthly reports of the earnings and expenses to the court, and I do not feel that I will be justified in paying the engineers at your proposed rates.

I hope you, gentlemen, will go to work at once; and when the affairs of the company are in such condition as to warrant an increase of pay, I will at once comply with your request.

Let me know at once if you intend to go to work. If not, I will, of course, be compelled to make other arrangements. Respectfully,

J. B. GLOVER, Receiver.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 25, 1891.—J. B. Glover, Receiver—Dear Sir: We confess that we are badly disappointed. We felt sure that you would agree to our terms, and we were sure that you would agree to our terms.

The committee replied: "We do not understand what you mean by withdrawing. Do you mean withdraw from committee? Withdraw our grievances? Or withdraw from the service of the company?"

To this Receiver Glover answered: "I mean if you go to work until you decide next Monday, we will agree to your terms. If you do not go to work until next Monday, we will not agree to your terms."

Receiver Glover, on February 26th, answered as follows:

"Have made repeated efforts to get you to return to work, but you have refused to do so. We are not going to get other men rather than to allow our business to stop. Therefore, as your places have been filled, we will not need you any more. If you will call at the office Mr. Bradley will set with you."

THE CAMPAIGN OF '92

WILL BE FOUGHT THIS YEAR FROM APPEARANCES.

Kolb Will Lead the Alliance Men Again, and the Farmers of Alabama Will Grow Enthusiastic.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—[Special.]—The Alabama political campaign of 1892 will be fought in 1891. When the time for the state, congressional and county conventions comes the real battles will have been fought and won, and there will be nothing to do but a mere routine endorsement of the tickets already agreed upon by the party leaders.

The fight is going to be a long and bitter one, and the result will doubtless be a general dispelling of illusions, a rude awakening from false dreams, and a breaking up of old party lines. It is going to be the fight of last year over again—the Farmers' Alliance vs. the regular democratic organization, but there will be more energy and more bitterness in the conflict this time. R. F. Kolb, the defeated alliance candidate for governor and United States senator, is going to be the leader again, and this time his friends say that all the power and all the trickery of all the opposition that can be combined against him cannot prevent him from being the next governor of Alabama.

Kolb is already in the field hard at work, and whatever his faults may be, being a poor politician is not one of them. Even his enemies admit that he is the best political organizer and manager who ever took a hand in politics in this state. Defeat does not dampen his enthusiasm, it requires the strongest opposition to bring all of his wonderful energy into play; he meets his enemies at every point of attack, and then captures their outposts while they sleep.

Rev. S. A. Adams, president of the Alabama Alliance, wanted to be governor, but it seems that the leaders have decided that Kolb will be the best man, as he can be run as a martyr, so Mr. Adams yielded, and the order will be united on the one man. Kolb, Adams and other leaders had a conference here the other day, and they appeared to be in perfect harmony. During his stay Kolb enlisted some of the best political workers in the county in his cause, and he is placing his men where they will do the most good with the skill of a veteran political general. The fight will be between Kolb and Governor Jones.

For a long time it has been a custom in the state to honor a governor with a second term without opposition, but the alliance people say they are not bound by any political traditions. Governor Jones has made some enemies since he has been in office, but he has also made some strong friends, and the alliance may find it as hard to beat Jones in the convention with Kolb as it was last year to beat Kolb with Jones.

The alliance will not be content with the governorship next year—they are after everything in sight. One of their leaders said to your correspondent the other day: "We intend to elect alliance candidates to every office in the state, from governor down to constable."

Next to the state officers they will make the hardest fight for the congressional delegation. The legislature, if there is anything in the signs of the times, they will control almost without an effort. They are going to try very hard to send a solid alliance delegation to Washington.

The hardest fight will be in this district, the gerrymandered ninth, already known as the "shoeing district." There are more than twenty named candidates already, and one county has not yet been heard from.

Three of the candidates are alliance men, but they will not doubt get together and unite on one man. In this county the candidates are M. Shelley and R. W. Wood, the latter an alliance man. Down in Hale county, which is

in the district, the candidates will be Governor Thomas Seay and Hon. L. W. Turpin. Turpin is a member of the alliance, and was one of the first men in the state to join the order. He is a farmer and a successful one.

In every county in the state the campaign of next year has been opened, and from until the time when results may be safely considered as no longer doubtful, the fighting is going to be fast and furious. It is impossible to predict the outcome with any accuracy, all surface indications at this time point to a sweeping alliance victory.

A sudden quietus has been put upon the campaign by the fact that a large number of the alliance men have been arrested on charges of being in possession of stolen goods. The alliance men are now in a bad way, and the alliance men are now in a bad way.

The republican politicians in this district have very little interest in the proposition to visit President Harrison, and if he comes he may be able to discover a lack of interest on the part of the alliance men. The alliance men are now in a bad way, and the alliance men are now in a bad way.

Birmingham seems to have suddenly become a favorite resort for fugitives from justice. Five men wanted in as many counties for various crimes were captured here one day recently. A man who had been in here a year and enjoyed an excellent reputation, was hunted down by a woman who was a fugitive from justice, and was captured.

Pain in chest, short breath, pain, fainting, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, sold at all druggists. Free treatise by mail. Miles Med. Co., New York, Ind.

The most popular now-a-days girl is a piece of cut glass. Dangle your American Glass shades in beauty and finish. See that their trade-mark label is on every piece. Your dealer should show it to you.

WHY Will You Take the Queen and Countess?

Because it is the best line and gives better accommodations. Through travelers to Chicago and all trains, arriving at Cincinnati and leaving for the east and west. Sleepers on all trains for New Orleans and Shreveport, making connections at New Orleans with all the lines west. For rates and information write or call on S. C. Ray, passenger agent, 2017 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Something Good. Young's Hotspur Balm and White Friction Balm for sale by Tidwell & Pope and Frantz, Brick and Marquette streets, Atlanta, Ga., phone 604.

Ed. L. Grant Sign Co., sign and banner makers. Removed to 154 South Street, Atlanta, Ga., phone 604.

Cup and Ball Tennis. A new paper game, very convenient. Will be the young and interesting. Send for it to the Atlanta Athletic Club, 154 South Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GEN. J. H. HARRIS. ANOTHER CURE. END OF A M. Death Quil. Been ill s. Fun. WASHINGTON. died shortly residence. General had been weeks with an. ated by a col. Sherman's physician had. strength for s. age had given from the begin. The general the least, and at his bedside. Maryland. T. was heart fail generation of c. to a cold more particular. At times for Johnston has a general break the Sherman f. got up out of. profuse perspir. the slight then suffering. lack of his old prostrated him. succeeded duty in army. and for a day yesterday, he. On that. Without. but it proved. and only with. would he again. From that. will about 6. doctor found. apparently a. friends and at. away at any t. and was so. Governor M. Little after 11. the general's. audible sigh. The general's. Mrs. M. The funeral. although the. The internment. Mount ceme. HIS. General John. gard, of the. Presidency. He. Va., in 1867. Point in 1867. R. E. Lee. H. tenant of the. active service. Black Hawk. promoted in 18. on General. Seminole war. important bat. Scott's campai. of Vera Cruz. Mexico. He. lantly during. dered out of. of volunteers. gress with his. topographical. ORGANIZ. He was cou. eral of the U. S. 1860, but resign. enter the com. major general. General Lee i. men who w. Subsequently, dier general. Harper's For. Beauregard at the consolidation. battle of Sev. incapacitated f. His next se. the army of the winter of 1863 which had be. Missionary. REMO. He was relie. Hood succeed. Early in 1863 the command. Hered and co. General John. Richmond and Sherman bef. Lee replied to leave Virg. General John. ment, hung o. the latter and. lanta towards. able. MRS. G. Johnston, ob. and Jeffere. sent to the

HE PLAYED BILLIARDS,

BUT HIS WIFE'S UMBRELLA PARALYZED HIS CUE.

Mrs. M. L. Crandall Invades the Kimball House Billiard Room and Collars Her Husband—A Lively Scene.

"I've caught you, you miserable, lying scoundrel! Thought you didn't play billiards, eh? You lying rascal!"

The speaker was Mrs. M. L. Crandall, the proprietress of a millinery establishment on Whitehall street.

She was in the Kimball house billiard room, and as she fairly gasped the words, in a perfect frenzy of anger and excitement, an umbrella which she held in her hand descended with no light stroke across the shoulders of her husband, Mr. Charles Crandall, who is to a more or less extent one of the well-known men about town.

The time was a few minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday, when the billiard room and rotunda of the hotel were well filled with visitors.

Such a scene has never before been witnessed in Atlanta.

It was more sensational than anything that has happened here in a long time, and the excitement it created around the hotel and on the streets was intense.

Charles Crandall is a handsome man, a hale fellow, well met, and enjoys an extended popularity. He wears a beaver hat and always dresses well, and he is one of the finest billiard players in the south.

Mrs. Crandall is a fine-looking woman, of pleasing address and robust build. She is a business woman and has the highest respect of all the distinguished citizens who have been in the city.

Ordinarily, the lady would attract attention by her fine personal appearance and brusque manner.

But in a billiard room, assailing a stylishly dressed gentleman wearing a beaver hat, hurling into his astonished ears abuse of the bitterest character, and at the same time pummeling him over the back with an umbrella, she was naturally the center of attraction.

His cue was poised.

At the moment the first blow from the umbrella struck his shoulder and the first angry exclamation reached his ear, Charles Crandall had his cue drawn back to make a fancy shot. Which he never made.

"Yes," shrieked the infuriated woman, before the husband could drop his cue, while all the other players and people in the lobby ran to the scene, "yes, you contemptible rascal, give me my keys; give me my money! Where are they?"

As the husband turned sharply around, the angry wife passed a second for breath.

"GIVE ME MY KEYS. Give me my money and my keys, I say?"

She stood quivering with excitement and rage as her eye caught that of the husband who stood for a moment speechless and paralyzed by the attack.

"I haven't your keys," he finally succeeded in saying in a very husky voice.

All this time the crowd was thickening, but no one vouchsafed to interfere.

"Come, we will go home," said the husband.

"No, sir; never you dare darken my door again. Oh, you infamous wretch! I want my keys, I don't want you!"

Crandall, not knowing what to do, caught his wife by the arm and as gently as possible forced her across the room toward the entrance next to the barber shop.

As they passed the storm.

This procedure nonplussed the angry lady for a brief space, and with very little resistance she allowed herself to be gradually brought toward the entrance.

But her surrender was only temporary. At the door she renewed her berating more vigorously than ever.

Quickly she freed herself from the husband's embrace.

"My keys! my keys! she screamed, and stepping back a pace the umbrella was brandished in the air.

The next instant it descended upon the head of the devoted husband, and he was being carried off by the crowd.

At this furious and telling renewal of the attack, the husband, realizing that the wife was in reality the better half, with lightning-like quickness thrust his hand into his pocket and pulled out a bunch of keys.

When the lady saw the keys her eyes blazed with triumphant excitement, and when she had them safely in her grasp she turned to the crowd.

Holding the keys above her head, so that everybody might see them, and with an expression of mingled exultation and contempt upon her glowing features, she exclaimed:

"See! gentlemen, see! The coward said he didn't have them."

Then again turning to the husband, who looked as if he had been sent for and couldn't come:

"You thieving hypocrite, don't you ever darken my door again."

By this time Officer Con Mehan, who does special duty at the Kimball house, came up and interfered.

He finally succeeded in getting Mrs. Crandall and her crest-fallen husband to the entrance leading to Wall street, where he left them.

For a moment they stood on the outside talking loudly.

Another attack with the umbrella. Policemen Harrington heard the talk, and started toward them from the direction of the union depot.

Crandall saw the officer coming, and fearing an arrest begged his wife not to have a scene there.

"Scene!" she cried. "Scene nothing! What do I care for a scene. Get away from me. I don't want to look at you."

With this her anger rekindled, and she made at Crandall with the umbrella again, this time poking him in the ribs.

The husband retreated in short order up Wall street toward Peachtree.

POKED HIM IN THE RIBS.

Mrs. Crandall was close at his heels poking at his short ribs with the point of the trusty umbrella, and berating him at every step, while the chagrined and battered husband expostulated with a degree of patience that would have done credit to that sweet-tempered Job of holy writ.

Here the curtain drops on one of the most remarkable episodes Atlanta has been treated to in many days.

The Cause Bellig.

As gathered from both parties and their intimate friends, the cause of this sensational scene is this.

Mrs. Crandall is an inveterate billiard player. His wife strongly objects to his time and money being devoted to this pastime, and Mr. Crandall tried to mislead her by promising her he did not do so.

Mrs. Crandall argued that it was not right that her husband should waste her substance in such a manner.

It was several months ago that she called a halt, and the husband's promise was given. Up to a few months ago the matrimonial sea was untroubled. Mrs. Crandall thinking that her husband was steering very clear of billiard rooms.

But several weeks ago a handsome billiard cue was delivered at the millinery store by the

THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SITE IS NARROWED DOWN.

To Four Cities—They Are Allowed to Make Supplementary Bids—The Commission Will Visit These Places.

The negro college will go to Savannah, Americus, Milledgeville, or Columbus. Besides these four places, Waycross, Macon, and Dorchester, in Liberty county, submitted bids for the site.

A full board was present at the meeting yesterday at the capital.

Three delegations were on hand—the largest from Savannah, and others from Waycross and Americus—about twelve in all, very respectable and intelligent colored men.

The bid of Americus was not submitted until yesterday, but was admitted on an equal footing with the other six—the call for bids having specified that they must be in by the 20th—because it was delayed providentially.

The delegations were all heard from after the bids had been opened. One Savannah speaker dwelt upon the quasi-historic fact that he was born within 200 yards of the spot where Oglethorpe first landed in Georgia. The speeches were limited to ten minutes.

The next step was to narrow down the contest by eliminating the smallest bids—Dorchester, Waycross and Macon.

Then a motion was adopted that the other four places be allowed to supplement the propositions already submitted, if they should desire to do so, that supplementary propositions be sent to the chairman, Hon. P. W. Melville, at Savannah, by March 31st.

On the next day, April 1st, the commissioners will meet in Savannah, and then before making a final selection they will, in a body, visit the four places bidding for the site.

Savannah offers: First, thirty-two and one-half acres, three miles east of the city, and \$5,000 for a building; or second, twenty acres southeast of and three miles from the city and \$10,000 in cash; or third, fifty acres, known as Rose farm, and \$6,000 in cash; or fourth, eighteen acres, known as the Warren place, with a twelve room house on it, and \$5,000 cash.

Americus offers a subscription of \$6,735.15, the Baptist church land valued at \$2,000 and an endowment of \$5,000.

Milledgeville offers: First, forty acres in Midway, upon which is located a three-story brick building, valued at \$12,000; or second, forty acres in the northwestern suburbs of the city, upon which is a building valued at \$8,000; or third, fifty acres in the central portion of the city, without a building, and in addition to the above, the offerer will be selected by the city, the issue of which is to be authorized by a vote of the people at an election on the 15th of May.

Columbus offers two acres in the city, valued at \$7,000, and \$2,015.50 cash subscriptions. The other three places bid \$2,000 in cash, and the privilege of making supplementary bids.

Savannah, it is known, will make a supplementary bid of land and \$5,000 in cash.

What the other places will do is not known.

Macon bid one acre within two miles of the courthouse and \$2,000 in cash.

Waycross bid twenty acres and \$2,500. Dorchester bid 200 acres and \$5,000.

OF PASSING INTEREST.

One feature of the Americus bid is a \$5,000 endowment. This offer is made by a negro who was once a slave, but now, at seventy-two or seventy-three years of age, is probably worth more than \$50,000. He is a real estate dealer in Americus, and is universally respected by the white and the black. The offer shows a noble spirit and love for his people, that is seldom found in colored people. This is his letter, making the offer:

Mr. J. B. Felder, Americus, Ga.—Dear Sir: On condition that the trustees of the college for colored students is located at Americus, I agreed to convey the following described real estate, which I value at \$5,000 (five thousand dollars), to the trustees of the university, reserving to myself a life estate in said property. The deed to be framed as to preserve the corpus of the body, and the income to be used as a scholarship fund to educate the children of the poor, and to defray the expenses of the students who may apply for admission to said college. The conveyance to be made in such form as may be agreed upon between the board of trustees and myself. Most respectfully yours, J. B. Felder.

Another point of interest is in the Milledgeville bid. One of the sites offered—that of forty acres with three-story brick building—is the site of the old Oglethorpe university, at Midway. After the war, it will be remembered, the university was moved to Atlanta, and died here. In its time it was a very prominent educational institution, and during the war it was under the auspices of the Presbyterians of five states, and many prominent men graduated there.

The present school commissioner, Hon. S. D. Brantley, of Albany, is a graduate of Oglethorpe university, at Midway, and his classmates came all the way from Texas to Maryland. No. 7 of the site is offered for a negro agricultural college.

Funerals and Deaths.

The funeral of Mrs. W. A. Spencer occurred yesterday morning from her late residence, 107 Ormond street, Rev. G. B. Strickler officiating.

The pallbearers were Messrs. R. Rushton, C. Eckford, J. M. Kirkpatrick, C. Briscoe, W. F. Parkhurst and H. A. Brown. The body was buried at 2 o'clock at Covington, where the interment will occur.

As Miss Mary Neal, Mrs. Spencer was one of the most popular young ladies who ever lived in Covington. She was married about fifteen years ago to Mr. Will Spencer and leaves a sorrowing husband and four children to mourn her taking away.

Mrs. Spencer was an active member of Central Presbyterian church, always foremost in all work for good. Greatly beloved by all who knew her, she will be deeply and sincerely mourned by her many friends.

Funeral of Mrs. Cunningham.

The funeral of Mrs. A. T. Cunningham occurred yesterday. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. Thompson, D. De Leon, John Milledge, Robert Lowry, F. M. Clarke and H. Culbertson. The body was taken at 7:30 o'clock, to Savannah, in the funeral car, where it will be interred.

The body of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bosworth was taken to Conyers yesterday for burial.

Where You Can Get Them—A Few Points of Interest About a New Firm.

A few days ago there was mention made of the new firm of Miller & Nelson, artistic merchant tailors, at No. 6 Whitehall street. These gentlemen are prepared to make your clothes at a reasonable rate. They have the most artistic patterns and the latest designs, and will guarantee a fit every time.

Mr. Miller, who is known throughout the south Atlantic states as an expert merchant tailor, spent several weeks in New York looking after the latest fashions, and after a careful study of the market he made a selection, and the people of Atlanta will have the benefit of this course in artistic merchant tailoring.

It is useless for gentlemen who wear custom-made clothing to send to New York for it, when Miller & Nelson employ as expert and as competent workmen as can be found in New York. They are recognized leaders in their line, and the public may have the assurance that they will be well cared for if these gentlemen take their orders.

Mr. L. D. Nelson, who formerly operated the Fulton County Electric railway system, and did so much to build up that valuable property, will be glad to see his many friends. He will treat them courteously and give them a fit.

Mr. Joe Gause, who has made a record in the tailoring business with his firm, and invites his scores of friends to call and inspect this spring patterns.

It was Continued.—The case of S. N. Aeschbacher against his wife for the possession of their little three-year-old daughter, was called before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday. The child and both parents were in court, but the hearing by mutual consent was postponed until next Saturday.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SITE IS NARROWED DOWN.

To Four Cities—They Are Allowed to Make Supplementary Bids—The Commission Will Visit These Places.

The negro college will go to Savannah, Americus, Milledgeville, or Columbus. Besides these four places, Waycross, Macon, and Dorchester, in Liberty county, submitted bids for the site.

A full board was present at the meeting yesterday at the capital.

Three delegations were on hand—the largest from Savannah, and others from Waycross and Americus—about twelve in all, very respectable and intelligent colored men.

The bid of Americus was not submitted until yesterday, but was admitted on an equal footing with the other six—the call for bids having specified that they must be in by the 20th—because it was delayed providentially.

The delegations were all heard from after the bids had been opened. One Savannah speaker dwelt upon the quasi-historic fact that he was born within 200 yards of the spot where Oglethorpe first landed in Georgia. The speeches were limited to ten minutes.

The next step was to narrow down the contest by eliminating the smallest bids—Dorchester, Waycross and Macon.

Then a motion was adopted that the other four places be allowed to supplement the propositions already submitted, if they should desire to do so, that supplementary propositions be sent to the chairman, Hon. P. W. Melville, at Savannah, by March 31st.

On the next day, April 1st, the commissioners will meet in Savannah, and then before making a final selection they will, in a body, visit the four places bidding for the site.

Savannah offers: First, thirty-two and one-half acres, three miles east of the city, and \$5,000 for a building; or second, twenty acres southeast of and three miles from the city and \$10,000 in cash; or third, fifty acres, known as Rose farm, and \$6,000 in cash; or fourth, eighteen acres, known as the Warren place, with a twelve room house on it, and \$5,000 cash.

Americus offers a subscription of \$6,735.15, the Baptist church land valued at \$2,000 and an endowment of \$5,000.

Milledgeville offers: First, forty acres in Midway, upon which is located a three-story brick building, valued at \$12,000; or second, forty acres in the northwestern suburbs of the city, upon which is a building valued at \$8,000; or third, fifty acres in the central portion of the city, without a building, and in addition to the above, the offerer will be selected by the city, the issue of which is to be authorized by a vote of the people at an election on the 15th of May.

Columbus offers two acres in the city, valued at \$7,000, and \$2,015.50 cash subscriptions. The other three places bid \$2,000 in cash, and the privilege of making supplementary bids.

Savannah, it is known, will make a supplementary bid of land and \$5,000 in cash.

What the other places will do is not known.

Macon bid one acre within two miles of the courthouse and \$2,000 in cash.

Waycross bid twenty acres and \$2,500. Dorchester bid 200 acres and \$5,000.

OF PASSING INTEREST.

One feature of the Americus bid is a \$5,000 endowment. This offer is made by a negro who was once a slave, but now, at seventy-two or seventy-three years of age, is probably worth more than \$50,000. He is a real estate dealer in Americus, and is universally respected by the white and the black. The offer shows a noble spirit and love for his people, that is seldom found in colored people. This is his letter, making the offer:

Mr. J. B. Felder, Americus, Ga.—Dear Sir: On condition that the trustees of the college for colored students is located at Americus, I agreed to convey the following described real estate, which I value at \$5,000 (five thousand dollars), to the trustees of the university, reserving to myself a life estate in said property. The deed to be framed as to preserve the corpus of the body, and the income to be used as a scholarship fund to educate the children of the poor, and to defray the expenses of the students who may apply for admission to said college. The conveyance to be made in such form as may be agreed upon between the board of trustees and myself. Most respectfully yours, J. B. Felder.

Another point of interest is in the Milledgeville bid. One of the sites offered—that of forty acres with three-story brick building—is the site of the old Oglethorpe university, at Midway. After the war, it will be remembered, the university was moved to Atlanta, and died here. In its time it was a very prominent educational institution, and during the war it was under the auspices of the Presbyterians of five states, and many prominent men graduated there.

The present school commissioner, Hon. S. D. Brantley, of Albany, is a graduate of Oglethorpe university, at Midway, and his classmates came all the way from Texas to Maryland. No. 7 of the site is offered for a negro agricultural college.

Funerals and Deaths.

The funeral of Mrs. W. A. Spencer occurred yesterday morning from her late residence, 107 Ormond street, Rev. G. B. Strickler officiating.

The pallbearers were Messrs. R. Rushton, C. Eckford, J. M. Kirkpatrick, C. Briscoe, W. F. Parkhurst and H. A. Brown. The body was buried at 2 o'clock at Covington, where the interment will occur.

As Miss Mary Neal, Mrs. Spencer was one of the most popular young ladies who ever lived in Covington. She was married about fifteen years ago to Mr. Will Spencer and leaves a sorrowing husband and four children to mourn her taking away.

Mrs. Spencer was an active member of Central Presbyterian church, always foremost in all work for good. Greatly beloved by all who knew her, she will be deeply and sincerely mourned by her many friends.

Funeral of Mrs. Cunningham.

The funeral of Mrs. A. T. Cunningham occurred yesterday. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. Thompson, D. De Leon, John Milledge, Robert Lowry, F. M. Clarke and H. Culbertson. The body was taken at 7:30 o'clock, to Savannah, in the funeral car, where it will be interred.

The body of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bosworth was taken to Conyers yesterday for burial.

Where You Can Get Them—A Few Points of Interest About a New Firm.

A few days ago there was mention made of the new firm of Miller & Nelson, artistic merchant tailors, at No. 6 Whitehall street. These gentlemen are prepared to make your clothes at a reasonable rate. They have the most artistic patterns and the latest designs, and will guarantee a fit every time.

Mr. Miller, who is known throughout the south Atlantic states as an expert merchant tailor, spent several weeks in New York looking after the latest fashions, and after a careful study of the market he made a selection, and the people of Atlanta will have the benefit of this course in artistic merchant tailoring.

It is useless for gentlemen who wear custom-made clothing to send to New York for it, when Miller & Nelson employ as expert and as competent workmen as can be found in New York. They are recognized leaders in their line, and the public may have the assurance that they will be well cared for if these gentlemen take their orders.

Mr. L. D. Nelson, who formerly operated the Fulton County Electric railway system, and did so much to build up that valuable property, will be glad to see his many friends. He will treat them courteously and give them a fit.

Mr. Joe Gause, who has made a record in the tailoring business with his firm, and invites his scores of friends to call and inspect this spring patterns.

It was Continued.—The case of S. N. Aeschbacher against his wife for the possession of their little three-year-old daughter, was called before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday. The child and both parents were in court, but the hearing by mutual consent was postponed until next Saturday.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

Observe on Mogul Slate.

daily bulletin reports of national events and real estate deals in Atlanta. Ga. D. O. Stewart & Co.

A PERFECT PARADISE OF BARGAINS.



BARGAINS FAIRLY BRISTLING

In Every Nook and Corner of this Two and a Half Acres of Floorage, Packed to the Ceiling on all Four Floors, with the Greatest Selection of Goods in the United States, Today at Retail. Take a glance at the following, and catch an idea of the ridiculous prices goods are going at. Tomorrow at 7:30 o'clock everything ready for you.

1,600 of the celebrated "P. G." Corsets, 25c each.
850 dozen Turkish Towels, 5c each.
300 Ladies' Silk Plaited Waists, all colors, only \$3.
7,100 yards beautiful Piqued Sateens, 5c yard only.
9,500 yards Check Nainsook 3 1-2c.
8,200 yards Plaid Lawns, 5c. 9,100 yards Plaid Wb.
1,200 Gents' Neglige Shirts, 20c each.
8,500 yards yard wide Sheetting, 5c only.
1,460 yards 24-inch Brocaded Silks, only 50c yard.
2,900 yards, fine solid colors Sateens, only 6 1-2c.

1,000 pairs of Ladies' Shoes to be given away in the Shoe Department at 8 o'clock, at 50c per pair.

2,340 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 39c yard.
8,500 yards fine Figured China Silks, on bargain table, worth \$1, price Monday only 50c.

2,500 yards fine Plain Ginghams, new styles, only 5c.
5,800 yards Embroideries, on bargain table, at 10c; a stunner.
1,670 Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, only 25c each.
9,500 yards Angora Homespun Suiting, only 5c.

500 pair Men's Pants will be given away in the Clothing department, at 8 o'clock, at 25c pair.

900 pieces beautifully Embroidered 45-inch Skirtings, on bargain table, 50c.
800 Dado Window Shades, with spring fixtures, only 35c.
1,429 Cornice Poles, brass trimmed, only 25c.

400 rolls of Fancy Matting, at \$5 per roll of 40 yards; unmatched under \$10.
1,000 dozen Linen Towels at 10c; big drive.
89 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Half Hose, 75c per pair.
47 dozen Gents' fine Black Silk Half Hose, \$1 per pair.

100 pair Lace Curtains will be given away in the Carpet department, at 8 o'clock, at 40c per pair.
10,000 Gents' fine Hats, in all the new spring Dunlap, Youmans and Knox shapes, only \$1.50 each; price elsewhere \$5.

4,600 yards of wide Torchon Lace, on bargain table, 5c.
94 pieces Velvet Carpets, new design, only \$1.
200 rolls of all-wool Ingrain Carpet, only 50c.
910 Gents' Silk Scarfs, 15c only.
800 dozen Ladies' Colored-bordered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 2 1-2c.

100 dozen Gents' Unlaundried Shirts given away in the Dry Goods department, at 8 o'clock, at 25c each.

700 Ladies' Jackets, chevots, diagonals, etc., braided with tinsel cord, beautifully cut, all styles, on bargain table, only \$2.50 for your choice.
800 Marseilles Quilts, only \$1.
190 dozen Knotted Fringe Towels, only 20c.
Infants' Embroidered Caps, at 10, 25 and 50c.

1,000 pieces Silk Ribbon, from No. 7 to 20, all colors; your choice, on bargain table, 10c yard.

Special Clothing Sale at 8 O'clock.

Bargain Counter No. 1 has on it 400 Men's Suits, sacques and cutaways, new spring goods, all wool, former satin lined, your choice \$6.50; if you can match it, a suit free.

Bargain Counter No. 2 has on it Men's fine all-wool Imported Suits, all new styles lined with Italian cloth, your choice \$9.50; if you match it, a suit free.

Bargain Counter No. 3 has on it Men's finest Imported Chevots and Cassimere, Silk and Italian cloth lined goods, made by the most celebrated tailors, your choice \$12.50 a suit; if you match it, a suit free.

SPECIAL SHOE SALE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"Cousin's" fine ladies' Curacoa Kid Boots, \$2 pair.
"Faust & Son's" fine Kid Boots for ladies, \$1.75 pair.
"Curtis & Wheeler's" fine Kid Boots, \$2.10 per pair.
"Padan's" fine Kid Boots, \$1.50 per pair.
"Latterman's" fine Kid Boot, \$1.90.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the Bowels. LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

decit-diy-sun-twkyop n r m left hand side

Chestnuts!

THE stocks of some firms are like the idle claims of those who offer them—"Chestnuts." We are not "the only" firm in the South, but no other can offer better inducements, a larger or fresher stock, or lower prices.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

OPIUM

Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

The Utopian Club.—The Utopian Club's meetings every Monday night are well attended, and the interest of the members is on the increase. At the last meeting at the residence of Dr. J. B. Ebert, 35 Capitol avenue, the programme embraced music by the orchestra, a recitation by Miss Arlene Barnard, music by Mrs. Thornton, a recitation by Miss Springer, and a cornet solo by Mr. Brooks. The entertainment was one of the most pleasant of the season, and the Utopians are looking forward with impatience to the next meeting at Mrs. Bowden's, 52 Capitol avenue.

A Successful Institution.—Atlanta feels proud of her educational institutions, and in no one of them, perhaps, does she take as much pride as she does in Washington Seminary. "This school," said one of the teachers yesterday, "is in a most flourishing condition. The spring term opened with many new students—in fact we now have the largest enrollment we have had since the founding of the seminary. The semi-annual examination, held some time ago, was eminently satisfactory, and all of the students have entered the spring term with great enthusiasm."

Hibernian Ball.—The Hibernian Benevolent Society of Atlanta will give their grand annual ball and banquet on Tuesday, April 7th. The committee in charge is making preparations on a magnificent scale. Tickets will be issued and further particulars published in a few days.

"The Corsair" Coming.—Mr. Fowler, one of the proprietors of this famous production, is in Atlanta, arranging for the appearance of his company next Monday week. "The Corsair" is the best and most gorgeous spectacular play which has visited the south, and its success has been phenomenal. A tangible proof of its excellence is the large attendance of ladies everywhere.

Beautiful Flowers.—If the people of Atlanta wish to see flower houses in all their beauty, they should visit the place of Mr. James Burpitt, at 71 South Pryor street. He has a choice variety, and sells them at a reasonable price.

Mr. Saltzman's Say.—With regard to that examination which I am reported as having taken," said Mr. D. P. Saltzman, the ex-attendant at the night school, "I wish you would say that the statement that Mr. Bray looked over my papers is a mistake. He didn't, because I had no papers. I was unwell at the time and was expected to do in an hour and a half what others who were examined had a whole day for. What am I doing? Oh, I am studying up so I can stand the examination. I am certain I can stand it with a little brushing up."

To Elect a Legislator.—The governor yesterday issued a writ of election to the ordinary of Twiggs county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Griffin, member of the legislature from that county.

Improving Travel on the S., A. and M.
Savannah, Ga., March 21.—[Special.]—On tomorrow the Savannah, Atlanta and Montgomery railroad will make an important change in its passenger schedule, by which there will be a double daily service between Savannah, Americus and Montgomery. Through sleepers will be run from Birmingham over the Savannah and Western railroad to Americus, and thence to Savannah over the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery. The trains with sleepers will arrive here from Birmingham at 7 o'clock p. m., and reach Savannah next morning. The mail and express will leave here for Savannah at 8 o'clock a. m., daily. This gives Americus a service to the ports equal to any Georgia city, and will do much to popularize travel over this rapidly developing line.

The Engineer Killed.
GREENSVILLE, Miss., March 21.—[Special.]—The engine of the passenger train of the Riverside division of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway jumped the track at noon today, two miles south of Riverdale, and, carrying with it the tender and baggage car, and upsetting down the embankment, instantly killing Engineer Brogan and his colored fireman Ledwell. The baggage master escaped with slight injuries. None of the passengers were hurt.

Found Guilty of Murder.
FORT GAINES, Ga., March 21.—[Special.]—Alvareus Turner, colored, for the killing of Tom Glenn, colored, last November, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be publicly hanged on Tuesday, the 21st day of April. No motion for a new trial has been made, and probably will not be, as the verdict and sentence meet public approval. This will be the second hanging in Clay county since its organization.

Our "Perfect Crystal Lenses"
Have been celebrated for their clarity and brilliancy of vision. No finer eye-glasses in the world. Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 50 old capital, opposite postoffice.

Stricture Positively Cured.
I guarantee a cure without pain or loss of time. I am permanently located and my guarantee good. Write for treatise (free). You can treat yourself by observing directions. (Confidential.) Dr. A. D. Flegg, 170 N. 1st St., St. Louis 21, Mo. (Old capital, Old Capital, Atlanta, Ga.)

HE WORE DIAMONDS,

AND AN OFFICER CAUGHT HIM AS HE WAS JUMPING

Out of a Window—A Slick Young Man Who Worked a Slick Trick on an Atlanta Jeweler—The Telephone Used.

Yesterday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock Detective Horace Owens caught a prisoner just as he was jumping out of a second-story window on Broad street.

George T. Williams, alias Wilbur, a well-dressed young white man, was the prisoner who attempted to take the dangerous leap in order to make his escape.

There is a very interesting story in the case. Several weeks ago a nicely dressed young man went to the jewelry store of E. W. Blue, on Whitehall street, and asked to be shown some diamond rings.

One of the clerks complied with his request. After looking over a lot of the stones, the young man selected a handsome ring priced at \$85.

"I will buy this," he said, "but cannot pay all cash. I am connected with the house of Phillips & Crew, to whom I refer you. My name is Williams—George T."

"Very well," said the clerk. "I guess we can arrange that all right."

Mr. Phillips will return to the store from dinner at 2 o'clock and you can telephone him about me then," said the young man, as he left the store, after having stated that he would return to get the ring next day.

At 2 o'clock the clerk telephoned to the store of Phillips & Crew.

"Is Mr. Phillips there?" he inquired.

"Yes," came the answer.

"I would like to speak to him a moment."

"All right; this is Mr. Phillips," came the answer. "What can I do for you?"

"Have you a Mr. George T. Williams in your employ?"

"Yes."

"Well he wants to buy some goods of us. Is he all right?"

"We trust him," was the ready response.

"We have a yearly contract with him at \$20 per week."

"He's all right then?"

"Yes."

The clerk then called off, and next day when Mr. Williams called he was given the diamond ring upon a small cash payment, the balance to be paid in installments.

Mr. Blue was sick in bed at the time of the transaction.

When the first installment became due, Williams did not put in an appearance, and the matter was reported to Mr. Blue.

Other payments fell due, and no Williams appeared to meet them.

When Mr. Blue was able to be out he began an investigation.

He called on Mr. Phillips, and was surprised to learn that he nor Mr. Crew had conversed with his clerk over the telephone in regard to Williams.

Williams himself was no longer in the employ of Phillips & Crew. He had only been with the house a week.

Naturally the inference was that Williams had personated Mr. Phillips, and voiced his own recommendation over the telephone wires.

Friday Mr. Blue, who had learned that Williams, or Wilbur, as he is also known, was still in Atlanta, at once swore out a warrant for his arrest before Justice Pat Owens.

The case he put in the hands of Detective Horace Owens, who succeeded in locating Williams in a room on Broad street yesterday morning.

When the detective opened the door of the room Williams made a dash for a back window, and was preparing to jump out when Detective Owens caught him by the coat tail.

Williams was then taken in custody and Mr. Blue notified. He still had the diamond ring, and answered it, and the warrant was dismissed.

It is probable that he will shake the dust of Atlanta from his shoes.

Delays Are Dangerous.

There are those who are morbidly anxious about their health, watching every symptom and dosing themselves on the slightest provocation. There are others who never give the matter a thought, but permit real symptoms to lapse into the certainties of disease. Between these two extremes the wise man steers—never unduly anxious, and not permitting genuine symptoms to develop. He knows that delays are dangerous, and he knows, moreover, that the medicine most likely to be effective is that which goes straight to the source of disease, and tones up the digestive organs, strengthens the system and purifies the blood. He takes the doses of S. S. S., and soon finds that all the symptoms have disappeared, and that he is in a better condition than ever. The great vegetable remedy has no rival.

W. AND A. COMMISSION

ADJOURNED YESTERDAY UNTIL THE THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL.

Interrogatories to Be Had from Two More Witnesses for the State—The Proceedings Yesterday—A Real Expert.

The Western and Atlantic commission has adjourned. They meet again on the third Monday in April.

Retestimonies or no bottomments. The evidence is all in, except that of two witnesses for the state, whose interrogatories will be taken. So that when the commission meets on the next third Monday there will be nothing but the argument ahead of them.

Perhaps the strongest witness that has yet been put up by either side was on the stand yesterday for the state. That is Mr. Huntley McDonald, resident engineer of the Western and Atlantic.

He testified as to the condition of the road when the new lessees received it. He gave estimates of how much rail, how many cross-ties and how much of other material on the road would have to be replaced to put it in good condition.

The Dolly switches, he added, were not up to date and would have to come out. A number of bridges would have to be taken down, being inadequate even for the business which the old lessees had. The new lessees, preparatory to replacing them, had already braced up temporarily a number of the bridges.

He estimated that it would cost \$1,500 a mile to take out the ballast and substitute other rails for those now on the track—that is, for labor alone.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length, but without any special effect.

Mr. McDonald is said to be one of the finest engineers in the southern states, and certainly his evidence yesterday was the clearest and strongest yet given in this investigation.

The other witnesses for the state, whose interrogatories are to be taken, are General Manager Cecil Gabbett, of the Central, and Supervisor Ragsdale, of the Atlanta and West Point.

In rebuttal the lessees put up Major C. T. Watson, treasurer of the road, to introduce a table of taxes in Tennessee, and for one or two other minor matters.

Then Colonel A. L. Harris, and the colonel got "rattled" for the first time.

Judge Hall brought it out that Mr. Harris had invented a railroad switch, and sold to Governor Bullock, for \$2,700, the right to use that switch on the Western and Atlantic road.

Afterwards nothing has ever been heard of that switch.

"You're an expert, are you not?" asked Judge Hall, sarcastically.

"In what?" asked the colonel.

"Switch-building?"

The final conferences were held, every point unadjusted was adjusted then and there, and the commission adjourned.

The Strike About Over.

The strike of the Central railroad yardmen appears to be coming to a conclusion, if it has not already practically ended.

The men who have been out drew their pay yesterday for service rendered from March 1st to last Sunday night, when they quit work.

The road announces positively that it will not accede to the several demands that have been made, and say that the strike is to all intents and purposes, over as far as the road is concerned, as everything is now in running order, and there are plenty of applications still coming in for places. Only the most competent men are engaged to supply the places of the discharged men, who are brought by the company from its yards at other places.

The officials announce that the application for employment of men engaged in the strike will not be considered, as most positive instructions have been issued against their re-employment.

The business is gradually assuming regularity, and but for the badly blocked and mixed up condition of the yards when the new men took charge, the regulation of the business would consume less time than will now be required to get everything in as satisfactory shape as the management requires.

To Lecture at Trinity.—Professor Lane will lecture at Trinity church next Thursday evening. The lecture is for the benefit of the piano fund.

No benefit should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

S. BAUMANN & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Retailers.

SPRING SEASON.

Having received all our new styles for this Spring's trade, we are now exhibiting the largest assortment of handsome and well-made

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

that is to be seen in this country, and at prices that defy competition.

FOR PARLORS. We show any number of new, artistically upholstered pieces, with silk coverings, in all the new and delicate shades.

FOR LIBRARIES. We show an endless variety of leather-covered luxurious Arm, Easy and Side Chairs; also Mahogany and Oak Bookcases and Tables in new and odd designs.

Correspondence from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention.

39 and 41 West 23d St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

PROMPT PAYMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 20, 1891.—Messrs. Jones & Krouse, General Managers, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I hereby acknowledge receipt of draft of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York, for \$10,000, in full settlement of the policy held by my father, Nathan J. Bussey, in that company. And at the same time to express through you my thanks to the management for their speedy settlement of the matter, antedating as it does, nearly two months the time at which the company was legally required to pay, and also for kind treatment in the matter of proofs, etc.

I cheerfully recommend the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to any one wanting safe insurance, at a cost of about one-half that of old line companies. Yours truly,

HENRY C. BUSSEY,

Executive Estate N. J. Bussey.

--- DRY GOODS --- BY THE CARLOAD.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.'S

Second trip to market within thirty days shows the immense business they are doing. They are now going to give the people some

GRAND BARGAINS.

There have been volumes written about elegant goods at sacrificing prices. We only ask a few minutes of your time to convince you that you never have seen anything to equal the lovely goods at such prices as we are offering. We know how to buy. We are funny folks in some respects, and, one is, we have made up our minds to show the people what real bargains are. They will be handed out this week in the following way:

1,000 yards China Silk, all in dark grounds, lovely patterns, at 25 and 35c. These Silks are worth 75c and \$1, but it is our good luck to own them for less than the cost of making; so we give you the benefit, but will only sell one pattern to each customer.

1,600 yards fine French Sateens, worth 35c; they are marked for this week's sale at 10c.

8,000 yards fine Ginghams; cheap at 9c, but will be sold this week at 5c. We have got more Ginghams in a minute than any ten houses combined can show you in a whole week.

French Zephyr Ginghams at 18c. Fine American Zephyr Ginghams at 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c. 250 handsome Corsets, worth \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75; all on center counter at one price, 50c. 300 fine Imported Suits on center counter for this week. No such bargains ever offered as these.

16 CASES WHITE GOODS!

For this week case No. 1 goes for 3 1-2c, worth 8 1-2c. Case No. 2 goes at 6 1-2c, worth 12 1-2c. Case No. 3 goes at 8 1-2c, worth 15c. Case No. 4 goes at 10c, not to be matched for less than 18c. Cases Nos. 5 to 16 are all of the finest make of Organdies, Persian Mulls, India Muslins, Batiste, Dimity, and everything new in White Goods, all will go this week less than they can be duplicated at again.

300 fine Cashmere Scarfs for 25c. Now you are ready to say this is not possible. Come and see, nothing is impossible with D. H. D. & Co., when they get their heads set to give the people bargains.

HANDKERCHIEFS

by the million. Commencing at 2 1-2c for nice hemstitched Handkerchiefs up to the finest in this department, we'll offer some fine bargains this week.

10,000 yards fine American Sateens will be offered this week at 7 1-2c, worth 15c. You just ought to see our magnificent stocks of Grenadines, Lace and Embroidered Flouncings.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Whoever heard of anybody selling Domestic as cheap as we do? That person never lived. Come to us and get your Domestic Sheetings, Pillow Casings and Bed Spreads.

You can find just the thing to suit you in our Dress Goods Department, it is complete.

We have just opened an elegant line of new Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed if bought by measurement. Buy your Kid Gloves from us and save money and "temper." We can show the best assortment of Silk Gloves that is to be found south.

15,000 yards best 3 1/2c Calicoes. 1,893 yards fine Amure Anglers' Outing Cloth at 6 1/2c, regular price 18c; won't sell over fifty yards to one person. 3,000 yards English Sateens for this week at 7 1/2c; cheap at 16 1/2c. Don't forget our big White Goods Sale.

Will sell about 100 patterns of handsome Black Silk at \$12.50, worth \$27.50; 16 yards to the pattern. This is the chance for you to own a handsome dress. Have you heard about it. We are going to do some grand drives in Gossamers and Umbrellas this week. Come and get one.

We regret very much to trouble you, but if you are in the least interested in fine Black Dress Goods at ragged prices, we would be delighted to have you come to our special sale of Black Goods for this week. We will offer a handsome line of most exquisite dress fabrics in every make and style of Black Goods at exceedingly low prices. 6,000 yards Black Silk at 25c. If it is Dress Trimmings you are looking for, just save yourself the trouble of looking and disappointment in not getting what you want. Come to us. We have what just you wish to match anything. Come and see the prettiest stock of Dress Trimmings in the south.

500 Boys' Waists, worth 50c to 75c; all at 25c for this week. REMEMBER—Our stock is all new and choice goods, and we are offering thousands of goods this week at slaughtering prices that you will not be able to get later. They are not damaged goods or odds and ends, but bright, pretty spring styles, that we are going to give the people as an opening introduction. We may not have the biggest house in America, but it is a settled fact we have the biggest bargains in the world. Come and see. You will find us loaded to the muzzle with bargains all the time. Doors open Monday at 7 o'clock a. m. Big sale Lace Curtains this week.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

T

VOL. X

THE FABIAN

GEN.

And the Camp

THE RETRE

And the F

Gr

Brave in War

No Act of H

South

WASHINGTON,

services over the

Joseph E. Johnston

Episcopal church,

ing at 11 o'clock,

ducting the cere

will be removed to

GENERAL

at Greenmount of

the simple burial

road at the grave

be simple, and de

the express wish

relatives.

THE

The honorary

John T. Morgan,

Daniel, of Virgi

General John G.

General Charles

Heth, Rear Adm

Admiral W. G.

Wright, General

Archer Anderson

win C. Harris, H

Ray Director Joh

The active pall

the members of t

of this city.

There were a g

the residence of

Generals Schell

mural Rodgers.

CONSO

A large number

were received. P

the late General S

from New York;

The death of Gen

to the relatives of

of Gen. Johnston

Bishop C. T.

church in Tennes

friend of Genera

Assured the imm

Johnson of my pr

of my dearest fr

fallen.

The following

from a number of

trades in arms;

The death of Gen

sorrow to his late co

here, and they beg